REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,648.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	„
Third and succeeding	2½	„
In the Native Languages, double the above.		

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	„	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CANARA, 1992 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

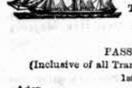
The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ... BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine and Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PROPONTIS, arrived from Antwerp and Liverpool, are requested to Pay Freight, and send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our Inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1873.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
THIBET	2593	400	...J. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	2725	450	...A. E. Barlow...	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	540	..G. C. Burne ...	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	..W. Woolcott..	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	550	..J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	..R. T. Dundas..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3763	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

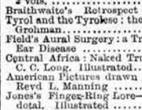
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



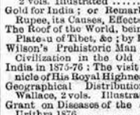
THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2938 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt, for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool,	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	1st Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All of the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 600

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

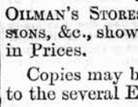
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Turkistan : Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja ; by Dr. E. Schuyler, 2 vols.	26	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol 73	4	4
Tyrol and the Tyrolese : the People and the Land ; by A.B. Grosman	8	12
Field's Aural Surgery : a Treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease	3	12
Central Africa : Naked Truths of Naked People ; by Col. C. C. Long. Illustrated	11	4
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil ; by the Revd. L. Manning	4	12
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	4	12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music	3	4
Parke's Public Health	1	8
In a Winter City ; by Ouida	3	4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Behrejee Ruttonjee Kotewall	7	0
Life in Southern Isles, or Scenes and Incidents in the South Pacific and New Guinea ; by the Revd. W. W. Gill. Illustrated	3	12
Campbell's My Circular Notes, extracts from Journals, &c., written while Travelling Westward Round the World	15	12
The Adventures of Captain Mago, from the French of Léon Cahun. Illustrated	6	12
Manning's Sanitary Works Abroad	1	12
Eastern Persia : an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72 ; by Sir J. Goldsmid, 2 vols. Illustrated	26	4
Gold for India : or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy ; by L. O. Hynes	1	0
The Roof of the World, being the Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c. ; by Lt-Col T. Gordon. Illustrated	19	12
Wilson's Prehistoric Man ; Researches into the origin of Civilization in the Old and New World, 2 vols	22	8
India in 1876-76 ; The visit of the Prince of Wales ; a Chronicle of His Royal Highness' Journeyings ; by Geo. Wheeler	7	8
Geographical Distributions of Animals ; by A. R. Wallace, 2 vols. Illustrated	26	4
Grant on Diseases of the bladder, Prostrate Gland and Urithra 1876	6	12
Hunter's Life of Earl Mayo, 2nd Edn., 2 vols	15	0
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	6	12
London Society, vol Jan. to June 1876	6	12
The Bengam Family ; by the Author of Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family	4	4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, Edn. 1876	3	12
Rawlinson's 7th Oriental Monarchy	17	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the amusing Farce,

BETSY BAKER.

To be followed by

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE,

THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. FRED. BLYTH is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING will be held at the house of the Reverend T. K. WEATHERHEAD, Girgaum, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Dr. MACDONALD, of the Medical Mission, will preside.

NOTICE.—THE RACQUET COURT of the BYCULLA CLUB will be CLOSED for REPAIRS, from MONDAY, the 30th Instant, till further notice.

By Order,
N. MORISON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SERVICES of QUALIFIED OVERSEERS are required for employment on the Temporary Establishment of the Irrigation Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Applications accompanied by Testimonials should be addressed to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona,

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Poona, 24th October 1876.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, OLD TOM GIN in 4 Gallon Jars at Rs. 36 per Jar. Nett duties and all charges paid or equal to Rs. 16 per dozen if Jar be returned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1876.

NOTICE

WHEREAS the Undersigned, Portuguese inhabitants of Goa, but now residing in Bombay, by certain special Powers of Attorney, constituted PREMCHUND JEYCHUND and GOOLABCHUND PREMCHUND, inhabitants of Diu, but residing in Bombay at the time the Powers of Attorney were executed, and who lately carried on business as General Merchants at Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, under the Name and Firm of SOUCHUND GOOLABCHUND and Co., their Attorneys, for the purpose only of receiving interest accruing upon their several Promissory Notes of the Government of India of the year 1872 of the Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loan, hereinafter particularly specified, that is to say :—Five Notes Nos. 043731 to 043735, each for Rupees 5,000, standing in the name of JOSE ANTONIO PRAZERES DA COSTA ; two Notes Nos. 043472 and 043473, each for Rs. 4,000, standing in the name of JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA ; and two Notes Nos. 043474 and 043475, each for Rs. 4,000, standing in the name of JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA ; AND WHEREAS the Undersigned have recently learned that the said Premchund Jeychund and Goolabchund Premchund have absconded from Bombay, and have attempted to deal with the said Promissory Notes otherwise than for the purpose of recovering the interest of the same. Now it is hereby notified that the said Premchund Jeychund and Goolabchund Premchund never had nor have they now any authority whatever to deal with the said Notes except for the purpose of recovering the interest of the same, and that if they or either of them have or has attempted to deal with the said Notes otherwise than for the purpose aforesaid, they or he have or has exceeded their or his authority in the premises. If any persons have dealt or should hereafter deal with the said Premchund Jeychund and Goolabchund Premchund in respect of the said Notes, they have so done, and will so do at their own risk and peril. All persons, Banks, and Companies in possession of the said Notes, or any of them, are hereby required to communicate with the Undersigned at Mr. JOSE JANUARIO DE SOUZA'S, 113 Cavel Street, Bombay, or with Mr. ARDESIR FRAMJEE, their Solicitor, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, and to deliver up the said Promissory Notes.

Dated this 25th day of October.

J. A. PRAZERES DA COSTA.
JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA.
JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA.

NOTICE.—TENDERS required for the SUPPLY of GRAIN to WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED on FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

1. Tenders will be received by the Collector of Poona up to Noon on the 6th proximo.

2. It is proposed to employ work-people up to the extent of about 10,000 on the Mutha Canal between Kunjarwari and Patas, on the Sholapur Road.

3. The work will be divided into Sections as follows :—
1st Section.—Kunjarwari to Uruli, distance about 10 miles.
2nd Section.—Uruli to Kheirgaum, distance about 15 miles.
3rd Section.—Kheirgaum to Patas, distance about 7 miles.

4. Arrangements for feeding the work-people first required on Sections between Kunjarwari and Uruli, bearing in mind about five thousand (5,000) people, and subsequently further eastward, as more labourers arrive on the work.

5. Grain depots to be formed at Uruli, Kheirgaum and Patas, and the Contractor to be prepared to supply the gangs of work-people wherever employed along the line of work.

6. The supplying rates of grain to commence ten days after acceptance of Tender, and to continue for eight months, provided that either party shall be entitled to terminate the contract at any time on giving one (1) month's notice to the other party.

7. The probable quantities of grain required during the whole period will be as follows :—
Bajri and Jowari mixed ... Twenty-seven Thousand (27,000) maunds of Forty seers each.

8. Payment will be made to the work-people partly in grain to the extent of ½ a seer daily to each person, and the Contractor will be guaranteed payment by Government for all grain supplied by him to work-people under arrangements which will be hereafter matured. The grain to be of good wholesome description, and in case of complaint as to quality the decision of a Committee duly appointed by the Collector to be considered final.

9. Proper Police arrangements will be made for the protection of the Contractor's grain depôts and shops.

10. Tenderers should quote a fixed rate at which they will sell bajri and jowari of the recognized sorts to the work-people for the first month of their contract, and for subsequent months they should state (——) per cent. above or below the rates ruling in the market at Bombay as published fortnightly in the *Government Gazette*.

11. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Thousand, which in the case of the successful Tenderer will be retained as a guarantee for the due carrying out of the contract.

12. Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

13. All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Collector of Poona.

By Order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,899,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,400.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £435,566 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a handsome little Boudoir GRAND PIANO, by Collard and Collard. Will be sold as it stands for Rs. 220. Address "WIRES," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT (Native.) A good man will have good salary. Must not object to travelling. Apply to Messrs. MADHOWRAO and BABAJEE, 15, Loharchal, Bombay, (Photo. Chemists.)

A FRENCH CLASS has been started in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fee for non-members Rs. 6. Apply to the SECRETARY Y. M. C. A., Tract Society's Depôt.

FOR SALE, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, 14 feet, with two extra rooms, nearly new, Rs. 450. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Grindley, Groom & Co.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,

inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 13
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 7
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation

IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,

AS

WEDDING & BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.

SOLD BY

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

or Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Grouds, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered lined with Moire Antique Silk ; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation deadgold work, Height, inches width, 4 inches Cash.. Rs. 16

THE ALEXAN ROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Ink-bottle and Ebony Pen-tray.

1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation..... Rs. 22
2. In Turacy Morocco, with Gilt lines ..... „ 32

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a Beehive, richly gilt, set with four Onyx Bees ..... Rs. 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work, thickly gilt.

For Four Oval Carte with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting .... Rs. 68

For Seven Oval Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan..... „ 65

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain, Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

With Receptacle for Hot Water.

In superior Vetrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches. Price, Rs. 16. An elegant and most serviceable article. It promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes. Scent Bottles. Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.	Carvers, Fish.	Ice Hammers.	Pickle Frames.
Beefsteak Dishes.	Chop or Steak Dishes.	Ice Tongs.	Peg Measures.
Breakfast Trays.	Claret Jugs.	Ice Pails and Jugs.	Salvers and Waiters.
Breakfast Cruets.	Cocktail Shakers.	Inkstands.	Sardine Boxes.
Beer Mugs.	Corkscrews.	Knife-rests.	Salt Cellars.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.	Cream Ewers.	Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.	Side Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.	Cruet Frames.	Dram Flasks.	Sugar Tongs.
Bottle Corks.	Crumb Scoops.	Dishes, "Carlton" Club.	Skewers.
Bread Baskets.	Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)	Dishes, "United Service."	Spoons and Forks.
Bread Platters.	Egg Stands.	Drinking Cups.	Tea and Coffee Services.
Bread Knives.	Egg Boiler.	Egg Cup & Toast Stands.	Tea Pots.
Butter Pots.	Cellaret.	Fish Carvers.	Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Butter Knives.	"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.	Fruit Knives and Forks.	Vegetable Dishes.
Candlesticks Chamber.	Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.	Fountains, Perpetual.	Wine Trays.
Carvers, Meat.		Goblets.	Waiters.
		Mustard Pots.	Wine and Biscuit Trays.
		Meat Skewers.	
		Milk Jugs.	
		Muffin Dishes.	
		Muffineers.	
		Mugs.	
		Napkin Rings.	
		Oil & Vinegar Frames.	
		Pickle Forks.	

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Siphon, Blenkiron & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS. Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. ; Bombay, Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co. ; Madras, Mess

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25TH OCT. 1876.

THE political telegrams from Europe are still of a very indefinite character, and although so far as they go they seem slightly more favourable to peace, the general feeling here is one of extreme distrust, and business is much restricted in consequence. The funds show a very marked improvement, French Rentes yesterday having advanced from 104½ to 104¾ and Consols from 94⅝ to 94⅞.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported firm at unchanged prices, and Cotton in Liverpool is also firm at previous values, the day's sales reaching 16,000 bales. This continued activity under so many adverse influences indicates an under current of great strength, and should a speedy settlement of the Turkish difficulty be arrived at, a decided improvement in the staple seems to be generally expected.

New York telegrams of Monday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 10 7/8 cents but January shipment is 1/16 lower—11 5/16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts	38,000	42,000	34,000
Three days' ,, ...	67,000	62,000	52,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	705,000	635,000	557,000

The London General Produce Markets continue unaltered in every respect.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. per oz., an advance of ⅛d., but according to some private telegrams the real rate is even higher, some large purchases, it is said having been made for this Market. What can be causing the demand it is difficult to say, as to all appearance we are likely to have supplies far in excess of our requirements.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day on the strength of the rise in Silver, has shown increased firmness and rates must be quoted 1-16d. higher for Bank and ⅛d. higher for Mercantile Paper. Of the latter, there is next to nothing offering, and little prospect of an increase for the next couple of months at least. The demand for remittance, however, is equally small and the Banks under the circumstances are enabled to support high rates. In Calcutta there are more bills making than here, but the market there is about ⅛d. under our level. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8 5/16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 9/16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 8 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business ; We call demand drafts 1/16 to ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight sellers at 99⅛, buyers at 99 1/16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still dull and quite nominal in value. Fours we quote at Rs. 99⅜ to ¾ ; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has been a trifle steadier to-day. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent higher. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have recovered to Rs. 1,100, while Mazagons have receded to Rs. 470 owing to the Cotton Green dispute, looking more like a return of the dealers to Colaba. Spinning and Weaving shares are steadier and in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, a strong demand having set in for local made yarns for China.

COTTON continues quiet with very little doing for export. On the Green prices of half-pressed stuff are well maintained, but up-country agents are more willing sellers at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy.

Exchange and Freight, however, more than compensate for the concession and exporters are still unable to work to a profit on Liverpool arrival prices.

SEEDS are still in strong request. For Linseed we quote Rs. 6 8 per cwt. both for ready and future delivery ; Rapeseed Rs. 6-10 ready, Rs. 7 per cwt. April delivery. Native sellers of forward delivery have now very heavy losses to face, and it is currently reported that a maintenance of present prices will lead to numerous failures amongst the smaller men.

FREIGHTS by steamer are decidedly firmer. The Vixen (s.s.) has been fixed for a cargo of rice from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 22 per ton, and the Ballona is also said to be fixed for the same employment. This leaves virtually only one steamer on the Liverpool berth and consignees have accordingly put up their rate to £2-5 for measurement. In sailing ship there is no new business.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at unaltered prices. The demand is slow and dealers do not seem inclined to do more than a hand to mouth business.

COALS are in active request at an advance of as. 4 to as. 8 per ton, the warlike appearance of affairs on the Continent making consumers anxious to cover their requirements, while prices at home are said to have advanced.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 21st October, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	P.
Coaching	39,575	0	0
Merchandise	36,922	0	0
Others.....	200	0	0
Telegraph.....	387	0	0
Total Rs.....	76,484	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	84,174	0	0
Merchandise	58,467	0	0
Other receipts	846	0	0
Telegraph	594	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,30,081	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	52,617	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. VIXEN, 1080 tons, Captain D. O. Keeffe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for zanzibar with general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	City of Boston	Crosby	Calcutta.
	Vixen (s)	Keeffe	Calcutta.

The Schooner Africa, Nacoda, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct ARRIVAL.

21 Malda (s).....Lang .....Bombay, Sept 30,

Oct. DEPARTURES.

20 Nizam (s)..... ....
21 Cydonia (s)..... ....
Arracan Apcar(s).. ....
Khandalla (s)..... ....
Brambletye..... ....

PASSENGERS.

FOR MALDA :—Mr W Williams, Mr A Manson, Mrs Taylor, Mr Florkhar, Mr Florkhar, Mr Nelson, and 6 persons.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

23 Nizam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
,, Lelia Alice .... Coconada.
Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

21 D. of Argyll (s)... ..... Calcutta.
22 Leis .... Coconada.
Cosmopolite..... ..... Coconada.
Commilla(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER S. S. SCOTSMAN.—To Mangalore—Mr Morgan.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20 Formose, barque, Daviaud, from Cardiff.
21 Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Oct. 1 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
7 Jaffaria E. ss. Mansoor, from Berbara.
10 Batavia, ss. Crocco, from Genova.
10 Correze F. T., ss. Neaulue, from Saigon.
11 Poonah, ss, Argove, from Southampton.
12 Jeddah, ss, Clarke, from Jeddah.
12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Venice.
13 Rokeby, s., Summerson, from W. Hartlepool.
14 Almora, ss, Howell, from London.
15 Dassa, F. St.. ... from Mozambique.
16 Bokhara, ss, Forbock, from Bombay.
16 Columbian, ss, Elderton, from Bombay.
17 Scawfell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
11 Correze F. T., ss, Neaulue, to Toulon.
12 Poonah, ss, Argove, to Calcutta.
12 Jeddah, ss, Clarke, to Singapore.
12 M. Iwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
13 DJaffer a E., ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
14 Formose, barque, Daviaud, to Coconada.
14 Almora, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
16 Bokhara, ss. Forbock, to London.
18 Columbian, ss, Elderton, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H. M. G boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
1 alhousie, I. G S., Elton, from Macalla.
Dassas, F. St., ... from Mozambique.
Scawfell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s, 3 cases p'aus lamps, Byramjee Maneckj e ; 95 cases gingerwine, 25 cases rum, and 10 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Bellon s, 1 case cutlery, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 48 cases window glass, Abdoola bai Ahdoolally ; 68 boxes window gl ss, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

Propontis s, 27 cases glassware, Jaffer Somjee ; 38 barrels whitin Rahimj e Munjee ; 6 cases candles and 50 boxes bar soap, Hajee Ismail Fazull.

Zante s, 2 casks bra s wi e, H. P. Soares.

FROM LOND N.

Vergie in Schillizi s, 51 boxes eau de cologne, H, Clason and Co ; 28 ; ack-ges vermish, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co ; 2 cases plate glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

Athoil s, 30 cases castor oil, Feeb dy Bumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s, 25 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—125 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee ; 94 bales cotton, Yurdhman Poonjee and Co.

Trentham H-11 s—200 cwts coir yarn, Topun Eudo jee ; 175 cwts coir yarn, Khetsy Dhurumsy ; 80 bales rags, Nursey Khettsw 60 bales wool, Khimjee Lukmedass ; 45 bales wo l, Dewjee Govindjee ; 60 bale wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 90 bales wool, Cooverjee Nurse e ; 65 bales wool, Kessowjee Moolleedass and Co ; 69 ales cotton, Oowjee Byramjee ; 100 bales cotton, Richie, Steuart and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 96 bales wool, Coorsee Khetsee.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—290 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Melpomine—200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Thibet s—500 bags l nseed, Ralli Brothers.

Batavia s—2,300 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s. 56 cwts bedlium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 56 cases sharkfins and 1 case he rsbole, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 59 cases Sharkfins, Suchoobhoy Khakey ; 169 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 bales twist David Sas on and Co ; 29 bales twist, Cursetjee Pomanjee and Co ; 5 bales twist, Momodbhoy Ameeroodi ; 37 bales cott n, Hurjeevandas Mahapred ; 1 chest opium, Jair zbhoy Peerbhoy ; 41 bags bedlium, Go-lamhoosen Johnmahamed ; 245 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·897
Temperature of the Air.....	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·0
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·3
General Direction of wind .....N, NNW, NE, SE, W, WNW NNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	196

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, from——.

OCTOBER 25.

Coles, Capt, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Woolridge, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Thunder, Lieut, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 25.

Pycroft, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1/25 Foot, on duty, to Fyzabad.
Sparkes, Sub Lieut, Bengal 22nd Regt, on duty, to Ranee Khet.
Campbell, Lieut, Bombay 16th Regt. to rejoin, to Mhow.
Aberescombe, Sub Lieut, Madras 21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Bangon.
Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Panwell.
Wooldridge, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Ram, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Retallick, Sub Lieut, Bengal 25th Foot, on duty, to Fizabad.
Thomson, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Madras.
Kirkwood, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Madras.
Lombard, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on leave, to Bangalore.
Findley, Surg Bombay A M D, on duty, to Poona.
Newport, Capt, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on duty to Deesa.
James, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty to Madras.
Wilson, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, on duty to Mullra.
Da bney, Surg, Bengal A M D on duty, to Allahabad.
Binges, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr I. Neill, c s. Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, vice Mr T J Chichele Plowden, on tel further orde s.

Mr J Pratt, m a, of the Bl Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

The services of Surgn R Ha vey, m n, in joint medical charge of Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of Mr J Geoghegan, b c s, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 26 h ultimo.

Mr T G B Atkinson, Sub Asst Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is transfe red to the Central Provinces, on probation for one year, from the date on which he joins the Forest Dept of those Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt H Z the Viceroy and Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Johannes Brandenburg as Actg Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence of Mr A C Gunnert.

With reference to Notification No 1728 F. dated 27th July 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr H Schreppelmann as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr Harckhausen, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, to officiate as Political Asst 1st class.

With reference to Notification in this Dept No 2229G. dated 13th Oct 1876, Capt R G E Dalrymple, Offg Political Asst 1st class, is posted to Nowgong as Civil Mag and Treasury Officer with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With reference to Notification in this Dept No 1924G, dated 1st Sept, Lt Col Capt W J W Muir, to officiate as Political Agent 1st class, with effect from the date of assuming charge at Moorshedabad, vice Maj Tweedie.

Lt Col C Berkeley, Political Agent 2nd class, to be posted as Political Agent for Haraotee and Tonk, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge on return from furlough.

Consequent on the death of Major Maj B Brown, Political Agent 2nd class, the Govr Genl in Council has sanctioned the following promotions and appointment :—

Col M Thomson, Political Agent 3rd class and Offg Political Agent 1st cla s, to be Political Agent 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent 1 st cla s and Capt J W Ridgeway, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 19th Aug 1876.

Lt Col J J Hinstone, Asst Comr, Assam, at present on furlough, to be Political Asst 1st class, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment at Manipur.

With reference to Notification in this Dept No 2234G, dated 13th Oct 1876, Lt Col J Johnstone, Political Asst 1st class, is posted to Manipur, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj George Hickie Daly, m d, Medl Dept, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ 292 per annum with effect from the 6th Aug 1875.

The H on the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointmente on H H Personal Staff, with effect from the 16th inst :—

To be Military Secretary—Maj C E Bates, Bl S C.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Lt C W Muir, Bl S C, 2nd Sqdn Subn, 6th Bengal Cavy.

Th services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Lt Govr of Bengal for appointment on H H Person l Staff during the approaching Imperial Assemblage at Delhi :—

Lt P A Buckland, Bl S C, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 39th (The Allygurh) Regt of N I, from the 1st Nov 1876.

Lt W H Fr th, R A, 2nd Subn, Peshawar Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, from the 10th Dec 1876.

With reference to G G O No 399 of the 6th April 1876, it is notified that from the date of departure of Col A B Johnson, Deputy Secy and Offg Secy, to join H E the Viceroy on Tour, Capt A C W Crook-bank, 3rd Asst Secy, will officiate, until further orders, as Secy in the Mily Dept at the Presidency.

Lt C M Rawlins, Bl S C, who was appointed on probation as Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, by G G O No 973 of 1875, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Dept.

Surgn Thomas Elwood Lindsay Date, Medl Dept, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years under the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 15th Sept 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per Steamer Sumatra.

Fourth class, or locally entertained, Native Doctor Shaik Ameer Shaik Hajee, Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted a pension of Rs 7 per mensem, payable in the N-W Provinces Circle.

The services of Surgn F C Ghose, Medl Dept, now Offg in medical charge, 3rd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, were at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal from the 22nd April 1874 to the 20th May 1874.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years service, including six years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of 5 e 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Capt (Bt Maj) James Sconce, 11th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Maj G A A Baker, Bl S C, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Bl Cavy, date of arrival at Bombay, 5th Oct 1876 and Surgn A H Williams, m n, Medl Dept, date of arrival at Bombay, 5th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Maj W D Palmer, Bl S C, G G O No 981 of 1876, Bokhara, 20th Sept 1876, from Calcutta, and Capt (Bt Maj) W Tweedie, Bl S C, G G O No 893 of 1876, Sumatra, 15th Sept 1876, from Bombay.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the de th of Col (Maj Gen) on the Indian Gradation List) H T Vincent, Bombay S C, on the 11th July 1876, the name of Col W C B Macdonald, Mad S C, is placed on the list of Maj Gens ; and that of, Maj C J Hughes, Bl S C, is placed on the list of Lt Cols on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet—Capt Arthur William Capel, Bl Cavy, to be Major, from 12th July 1876, in succe sion to Col (Maj Gen) on the Indian Gradation List) H T Vincent, Bombay S C, deceased.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. A. MENIST'S
Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.
MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.
MENIST'S
New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.
A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.
During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DALY.—October 11th, at People Lodge, Cachar, the wife of W W. Daly, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.
HARRIS.—at No. 61, Taltollah, Calcutta, Mrs. W. A. B Harris of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARTWELL—JENKINS—October 18th at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Stuart Dyer, Sydney C. E. Hartwell, to Jeannette Marion, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Jenkins, B. S. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A. F. de L.—We decline to publish anything more about the plagiary case. The public are quite sick of it already. The discrepancies in Dr. Da Cunha's letter, especially in that part of it where he says that it takes ten days for the Bombay posts to travel between Goa and Bombay, while he yet contrives within a week's time to answer "O. P. P.'s" letter, certainly exist ; but nobody cares a rap for the fact.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

A FEW weeks ago, in pointing out how an interesting and rapid journey to Europe might be made through Persia and Russia by any Anglo-Indian possessed of a strong turn for adventure and exceptional powers of endurance in the saddle, we described the bold feat which was performed some months since by Surgeon Waters, of the Bombay Army, and promised to give a description of his extraordinary journey from Damascus to Bagdad across the great northern desert of Syria—a line of country which has not been traversed, we believe, by more than three Europeans, among whom must be numbered Dr. Waters. From beginning to end of the journey between these cities the country is one terrible stretch of waste, peopled by robbing Arabs and a few Christian populations with whom, through the influence of a long residence in the wilderness, Christianity has degenerated into a coarse creed with little of Christianity attached to it ; for although they live in a region comparatively near to the cradle of Christianity, and to the regions where John the Baptist preached, yet the old creed, which may be called divided and decaying by many people but yet possesses a certain noble halo which centuries of scepticism will not be able to disperse, has become with them little more than a *magni nominis umbra*. Yet before we speak more particularly of this remarkable journey, it would perhaps be of advantage to those who are thinking of following Dr. Waters' footsteps from and back to Asia if we were to refer to some of the peculiarities which attended his journey between Bushire and the Caspian Sea. It must not be supposed that the journey was easy provided only that horses could be found. There are adventures to be met with not only from sulky lions who lie in wait for travellers, but also from robbers and the prejudices of the ruder races of Persians. Before he set out from Bushire Dr. Waters provided himself with a firman from the Ameerazadah, the Governor of Bushire ; but he had not proceeded far into the interior before he discovered that this passport or recommendation was of very little use. At Borozjoon, for instance, which is only thirty miles from Bushire, Hyder Khan, to whom the firman was presented, simply asked about the Doctor's health, but did not pay any heed to the request which it contained for an escort, the reason being apparently that Hyder Khan was powerless to make his unruly subordinates obey his orders. At Dalaku, the next stage, he found himself surrounded by the followers of the Khan of Khisht, a sinister-looking set of fellows, very dirty, and very hairy. Dr. Waters says :—

They evidently looked upon me as a curiosity, and one of them, presumably the major-domo of some local magnate, not content with the rude scrutiny to which for some minutes he subjected my appearance, put up his hand and was about to take off my sunhat for closer inspection, when I stopped him by suddenly administering, to his great surprise, a sharp slap on the cheek with my left hand. This response to his rude incivility was dictated by two considerations : firstly, knowing the Persians to be a polite people as a rule, I felt that this man must have been aware that his conduct was disrespectful ; and, in the second place, did I permit his rudeness there was no saying when his familiarity might extend to rough treatment ; and those who have resided for any length of time in Persia know well that the inhabitants of that country, though not generally cowardly, are yet easily put down when inclined to be uncivil, by a decided exhibition of firmness and quick retaliation ; and this plan holds good when made use of, even by a single European to a number of natives, provided always there be no bloodshed. Such a contingency would constitute a blood-feud, and as such would entail the inevitable death of the intrepid traveller who carried matters so far. I therefore, as his revolver and no arms except a stick (Deringer) pistol, which, however, I lost before reaching Shiraz. Moral courage accompanied with caution is the best quality to rely on when travelling alone among Orientals, as they are not naturally prone to bloodshed, and even the robbers seldom do more than deprive their victims of such property as these may happen to be carrying with them.

It must be confessed that notwithstanding his belief in the protection of moral courage, our hero escaped wonderfully well, and the chances are that any other traveller making a similar display of British independence might not be so fortunate as he was. At the majority of the postal stages he found his firman useful in procuring changes of horses, and it is amusing to notice how willing the owners were to "take in" the traveller if they could. Writing about his departure from Beedisk, between Ispahan and Tehsran, he says :—

This was a very trying ride, for my horse not only required continual urging to make him break out of a walk, but was so very lethargic in his movements that I might as well have been mounted on an equestrian automaton. Before reaching Beedisk most of the animal's tail had disappeared. This requires explanation. It is in the power—by right of custom, I suppose—of *chuppur* travellers who have been badly mounted to cut off the mane and hair of the tail of the horse that has given dissatisfaction. This custom being known, no traveller will, if he can avoid it, take a horse thus temporarily mutilated. But I fancy the dominant incentive to this measure is revenge, instead of solicitude about the comfort of travellers that may come after. The horse I suffered so much on had been deprived of the hair of the tail only, and the owner had concealed the disfigurement by an artificial supplement, which dropped off on the way.

The moral for Persian travellers by post horses is of course,—Look to the tails of your horses. We shall now relate how, after having accomplished the overland journey to England from the borders of the Persian Gulf in thirty days, Dr. Waters succeeded in returning to Bushire in even less time—namely, twenty-nine days !

On the 23rd October he left the Victoria Station, arriving in Paris early next morning, and Brindisi on the 27th. He embarked in the P. and O. mail steamer for Alexandria, and was seized on the way thither with a violent attack of intermittent fever. Arriving in Alexandria on the 31st, he managed, notwithstanding his illness, to re-embark in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Hungaria, which was bound for Beyrout on the Phœnician coast. On the 2nd November the steamer reached Jaffa, where he visited the house said to have been occupied "by one Simon a tanner," and a collection of villages on the outskirts which are occupied by a colony of German and American Christian enthusiasts who believe that the return of the Jews to the Holy Land is an event that may be daily expected and that it will be as well for them to be on the spot when it occurs. The Hungaria reached Beyrout on the morning of the 3rd November, and Dr. Waters secured a seat in the mail-coach that runs daily between that city and Damascus, a journey of fourteen hours. At Damascus he went to the British Vice-Consulate, where he was informed that the Bagdad post had just been robbed in the Syrian desert. However, although he was told by some people that the journey to Bagdad by way of Alexandretta, Aleppo, thence north to Diarbekr, thence southerly along the line of the Tigris to Mosul, would be safer although much longer than the straight road across the Syrian Desert from Damascus to Baghdad, yet he determined to adhere to his original plan, being confident that he could perform the journey with success if he had only a moderate amount of luck in escaping from the attentions of predatory Bedouins. He spent two days in Damascus, where he was shown the "street that was called Straight," the exact spot (vouched for solemnly by the guide) on the wall of the city where Paul was let down in a basket ; and where also he discovered that there is no such thing as a real Damascus blade to be had in Damascus, the old trade of blade-making having died out there and found its way, though in an inferior state, to various Persian towns, such as Ispahan. He was glad to notice that although but a comparatively short time ago there was a dreadful massacre of Christians by Mahomedans in Damascus and the Lebanon districts, yet now "Christian, Turk, and Jew seem to fraternise quite harmoniously." On the morning of the 6th he set out for Bagdad with the camel post.

Everything being got ready for my departure, I arranged to start on the morning of the 6th with the post for Baghdad. The equipment for the journey, consisting of a camel, a rude saddle, a waterskin, a sheepskin coat, an *aba* (Arab cloak), and an Arab headdress, with some other trifles, cost in all £15. My wearing apparel consisted of a spare suit of outer garments and six changes of under-clothing, all easily contained in a small Gladstone bag. For the support of the inner man I purchased a variety of dried fruits, viz., raisins, apricots, figs, walnuts, and Barcelona nuts ; also biscuit, rusks, some tins of sardines, a quantity of coffee, some French chocolate, and a Dutch cheese, being obliged to take what I could find in the place. I had a tiny cooking apparatus and spirit lamp, but never used either as I found the two Arabs who were with me very dexterous at lighting a fire, and their mode of setting to work in the preparation of coffee, or baking a coarse cake, was peculiar to themselves, or to Arabs at any rate, and was much speedier, if it had few other merits, than anything now-fangled that science or art can introduce. Unfortunately the only tinned provisions left in the Damascus markets were sardines and lobsters, and, not wishing to run the risk of indigestion from the latter,—a frequent consequence of eating tinned lobsters,—I confined myself to the former, and found them to answer my purpose admirably. Those who would avoid disappointment under such circumstances would do well to make up their minds beforehand to subsist on such simple fare as time and place can command otherwise it were much better for them to stay at home ; and to such as prefer the latter I extend my commiseration, for to them the exquisite pleasure of *roughing it* on a strange journey must always be denied.

He rode to Gumere, a distance from Damascus of twenty miles, where he emerged upon the open desert. Mounting a camel, he rode by night, keeping perfect silence, fearing robbers. On the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th the same monotonous solemn march over the desert was continued, the chief events during that time being the approach to a well, or to a village of miserable Christians called Feliebs, at intervals of days. He saw numbers of red-legged partridges and gazelles, and fortunately no sign of the dreaded Bedouins. The weather was delightful, the air being clear and crisp, and cool. Baghdad was reached on the 18th, and thus a desert journey of about 450 miles was performed by Dr. Waters on one camel in twelve days. From Bagdad to Bushire the journey, *via* the Tigris and the Persian Gulf, was comparatively easy. To recapitulate, the whole time occupied in travelling between London and Bushire was twenty-nine days—thus, from London to Beyrout *via* Alexandria, 11 days ; Beyrout to Damascus, 1 day ; Damascus to Baghdad, 12 days ; Baghdad to Bussorah, 4 days ; thence to Bushire, 1 day. The expenses of the journey, including incidental items, were as follow :—London to Alexandria £28, Alexandria to Beyrout £6, Beyrout to Baghdad £20, Baghdad to Bushire £12 ;—total, £66. The journey was thus cheap as well as singularly bold and expeditious. It is interesting not only from a mere traveller's point of view but because it has enabled a sound practical opinion to be expressed on a point which has a high political importance—namely, the feasibility of connecting the Persian Gulf with the Levant by rail. Dr. Waters records that the whole distance between Damascus and Baghdad was level, richly alluvial, and cultivable, and capable therefore of being rendered fertile ; and that were it decided to construct a railway between these two points, the line all the way, a distance of about 450 miles, might be as straight as an arrow, nor would there be throughout the slightest shadow of an engineering difficulty to contend with.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 6TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Commander Wm. Woolcott, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Suez with the English mails of the 6th October on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Cathell	Mr Norton
Mr and Mrs Hennessy	Capt in Lovell
Mr Walker	Mr Robinson
Mr Tidy	Fari Maj Sharp
Hon'ble J and Mrs Napier	Mr Heath
Revd and Mrs Bayuhane	Mr Campbell
Mr Bennett	Mrs Gostling's child
Mr R Baker	Mrs Parker
Col Williams	Capt and Mrs Walshe
Capt and Mrs Clerk	Dr Mawney
Mr Mackelligan	Miss Bramhall
Mr and Mrs Lovell	Mr Martinez
Miss Lovell	Capt W Jay
Mr Harding	Mr Whitfield
Miss Mackenzie	Capt F wkes
Miss Thomas	Mr Morgan
Mr Beale	Mr Hidal
Mr Schiffter	Mr Shepherd
Mrs Mackay	Mr Hartley
Mr and Mrs Borren	Mrs Barton
Miss Borren	Mrs Finch
Dr Webb	Mr Davies
Mr and Mrs Strachad	Col and Mrs Madden
Mrs Langhorne	Mr and Mrs Thompson
Mr Bell	Mr and Mrs Shanks
Mrs Townsend	Mr and Mrs Penbury
Miss Townsend	Mr J Burke
Miss ... and	Mr Theobald
Mr Waller	Capt Pelder
Col Mackenzie	Lieut Grant
Mrs Mackenzie and two daughters	Mr Zole
Mrs Brown	Miss Wilson
Rev W Maule	Capt She perd
Mr A Graves and Brother	Mr Lazarus
Mr ... pier	Surgn G odon
Mr Wichell	Capt Montmorency
Mr Vowell	Dr Thorp
Mr Oddie	Mr Wilkinson
Mr Sweeweight	Mr Miller
Mr Coade	Col Dunderville
Mr Clifford	Mr Lloyd
Mr Lajeune	Mr and Mrs Allen
Mr Harrison	Capt and Mrs Dawes
Mrs Holland	Mr Carrits
Mr Baxter	Mr Fayer

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Lewis Paolo	Mr Sickford.
Capt Emerton	Surgeon Ruttledge.
Capt Samuells	Mr Brukton
Mr LeMesurier	Mr Brereton.
Mr and Mrs Adkin.	Col Gordon.
Mr and Mrs Hekloths.	Gen Wright.
Mr Hantheman.	Capt Cowdy
Mrs Royse.	Mr Ratthazar.
Miss Randall.	Mr Keel.
Mr and Mrs Batten	

FROM ADEN.

Deputy Surg Genl. McKinnon	Mr Wasoodew
Mr Stephens	Mr Nursonjee and friend
Mr and Mrs Piraji	Mr B Stone.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 6TH OCT.

THE nation is slowly recovering its senses, and there seems to be now some ground for hoping that the question whether the Ministers of the Crown, appointed by the representatives of the people in Parliament, or the special correspondents of one or two daily newspapers, are the real rulers of the British Empire, will be decided in favour of the former. It is well to remember that the recent agitation in this country, which Russia has so shrewdly turned to her own profit, owed its origin entirely to the letters of Mr. MacGahan, the Irish-American correspondent of the *Daily News*, and the reports of Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General at Constantinople. These two gentlemen are one in sentiment and policy ; and the English newspapers which support the Ministry have, it seems to me, observed an injudicious though honourable reticence in abstaining from comment on the fact that the authors of the correspondence describing the Bulgarian horrors are men who care nothing for British interests in the East. Mr. MacGahan and Mr. Schuyler are both honourable men, and they no doubt related truthfully what they had seen and heard. Mr. Schuyler, indeed, in his very interesting book on Turkestan, which I have just been reading, shows his independence by making some very sharp criticis

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, 25TH OCT.

Mr. Bernard returns to Nagpore as Commissioner. Mr. Jones takes Mr. Low's place at Hoshungabad. Further changes in the Central Provinces will probably occur on the departure of Colonel Cumberlege, Commissioner of Chuttisgarh, on furlough.

HIGH APPOINTMENTS FOR NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The local paper says that Lord Salisbury himself is strongly against the recent action about high appointments for natives in the Civil Service. This makes the subject mysterious, your contemporary thinks, because pressure has recently been brought on the Indian Government in favour of giving the India Office's rules effect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

LONDON, 24TH OCT.

Parliament will assemble on the 12th December.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Porte has accepted a six weeks' armistice renewable for six weeks or two months.

PLOT TO MURDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha. The plotters have been arrested and exiled.

CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

A Republican conspiracy has been discovered in Spain. Several Generals and others have been arrested.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has passed safely through the Suez Canal outward bound.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

Result of the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes—

Roseberry	1
Hopbloom	2
Liris	3

LONDON, 24TH OCT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1¼.
40s Mule Twist	0-9¾.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½.
Bar Silver	53¾.

Arrivals—Guy Mannering, and Arago.

Departure—Suez.

LINE REPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian Line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 85, barometer 29·88.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.N. W. 3 thermometer 85, barometer 30·01.

MANGALORE, 10-42 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N.E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. thermometer 87, barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 93.

We hear that the following telegram was received in Bombay yesterday from Secunderabad: "We felt a strong shock of earthquake last night."

The state of the districts in which scarcity now prevails may be judged from the prices at which food there is selling. We hear that telegrams received yesterday in Bombay from Sholapore stated that jowaree and wheat, which lately were sold at 9 seers for a rupee, were yesterday sold at only 6 seers a rupee. Cattle are being sold also, we learn, regardless of their value, a butcher having bought 300 head for Rs. 750. These rapid changes in prices ought to be a warning to the Government to send up supplies of food.

We are informed that a telegram from the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Chief Engineer at Broach was received yesterday at the Company's office that through train service over the Nerbudda bridge will be resumed from the 30th instant; also that the temporary bridge is two thousand four hundred feet long, its least height from foundation being forty-eight feet in twenty to thirty-two feet of water, and that the work was commenced on the 16th ultimo. The Agent and engineers of the Company have certainly acted with great energy in the restoration of traffic on the line and deserve great credit for their exertions.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has ruled that the travelling allowance of a non-gazetted officer for joining a gazetted office to which he is appointed shall be that which he would draw if he were a gazetted officer.

Archdeacon Johnson, Bishop Designate of Calcutta, has telegraphed to Bishop Gell, that he intends to leave England immediately. Dr. Gell has consequently abandoned his intention of visiting North India this cold season, and will not attend the Assemblage at Delhi.

During the month of September last 211,923 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 49,99,933, were exported from India. From the 1st of October 1875 to the 30th of September 1876, the total quantity exported has been 4,579,581 cwt., valued at Rs. 11,45,54,842, and compared with 5,650,988 cwts., valued at Rs. 15,30,89,752 exported during the corresponding period of 1874-75.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says there is a report that the Government intends to propose some very vigorous measures to remedy the defects in the military organization of the country and that it is likely that the militia system will be tested by the old application of a crucial experiment on the patriotism of the country which has hitherto been shirked by our statesmen.

The hearing of the summonses against Mr. Slade and Mr. Simons, on charges of conspiracy in connection with alleged spiritualist manifestations, was opened at Bow Street Police-court on Oct. 2. Mr. G. F. Lewis appeared to prosecute; Mr. Manton represented the defendants. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Lankaster his cross-examination was adjourned till Monday, the 9th instant.

The following paper will be presented to the Legislative Council at the meeting which is to be held in Poona on Friday (to-morrow):—

I.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 17th October 1876, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bill to amend the law relating to the land revenue administration of the city of Bombay.

II.—Bill and Order of the day:—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1876.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

The *Unita Cattolica*, the leading Jesuit journal at Rome, congratulates Lord Beaconsfield on having given his adhesion to all the Pontifical Bulls condemnatory of secret societies. Having quoted Lord Beaconsfield's speech of September 29 at Aylesbury, the *Unita* adds that there could not be a more explicit approval of the condemnations levelled by Roman Pontiffs at secret societies as insigators to crime and as a permanent danger to civilized communities.

The Malabar, Indian troopship, Capt. Kelly, sailed on Oct. 1 from Portsmouth *en route* for Bombay. She embarked at Portsmouth a detachment of the 2nd battalion 7th Regt. from Colchester, consisting of two officers, one sergeant, and seventy-five men; and a detachment of the 1st batt. 14th Regt.—brought by Irish steamer from Devonport—consisting of two officers, one sergeant, and ninety-five men. At Queenstown she will embark the 2nd batt. 17th Regt., and a detachment of the 2nd batt. 1st Regt, consisting of five officers, one sergeant, and 125 men.

The *Englishman* says that the Government of India has not only refused to grant any enquiry into the charges brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald against the administration of the Survey Department, but has ordered that he shall be suspended for three months, and then reduced four steps on the list of Deputy Superintendents. Our contemporary threatens to expose all the facts of the case and adds:—"The Government are doing their best to convert us to the opinion of a contemporary, that they have wiped out the word honesty, along with all its congeners, from their dictionary, and that they are above no deception, meanness, or injustice by which they can bolster up a policy of chicane. We have hitherto resisted so revolting a conviction, but facts are stubborn things, and the most damning facts just now seem thick as leaves in Vallombrosa."

The Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes that the Tartars on the south coast of the Crimea are openly showing hostility to Russia. The scattered Russian colonists live in constant fear of their fanatical neighbours. The whole Tartar population are prepared for an emigration, but do not say where they will go. They refuse to cultivate the fields of the landed proprietors, leave their own uncultivated, and pack up their movables, in the expectation of an Anglo-Turkish fleet. The Tartars designate the arrival of Russian forces in these countries as the beginning of military rule. The same correspondent states that the Russian Government is transporting the Cossacks of the Ural, on account of the disturbances provoked by the introduction among them of general military service, *en masse* to Central Asia. Many of the Cossacks commit suicide to avoid being brought there.

We read in the *Pall Mall Budget* that Lieutenant-General Studholme Hodgson, in his evidence before the Army Promotion Commission, propounded a scheme for the abolition of the rank of general, reducing also the numbers of lieutenant-generals and major-generals. Major-General Johnson asked him whether the abolition of his rank would not affect the position of our officers unfavourably when acting with allies. General Hodgson denied that any inconvenience would be felt, and said that generals might be made at any moment if it were discovered that foreigners were taking the command out of our hands, and he referred to the position of generals of division in the time of Bonaparte. If he had gone back a little further into history, he would have found that in 1748 our allies, the Dutch, played us the same trick which he now advocates. Burnmannia was made a full general, so as to place him above the English officers. Whereupon Lieutenant General Lord Albemarly resigned, and Colonel Studholm Hodgson, who was equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, writes: "The promotion of the Dutch general officers is most extraordinary and unjust, and gives offence to everybody here, civil as well as military folks." The Lieutenant General evidently does not hold the same opinion on this question as his gallant ancestor.

The sentence of dismissal from the service of Mr. Simons, the pilot in charge of the Cawdor Castle, when she was lost in the Hooghly, is regarded by the Calcutta press as a very severe one. He had been 18 years a pilot and there was no fault standing against him. At this distance we do not look at the matter in the same light as our Calcutta contemporaries, for to us it appears that the fault is too serious a one to be overlooked. The punishment is very heavy but the Court of Enquiry could hardly do less than dismiss Mr. Simons from the service, though a Court of Appeal might re-instate him. We read that it was rumoured in Calcutta on Saturday that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Mr. Simons, with a view to putting him on trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the loss of the Cawdor Castle. This seems a harsh proceeding, says the *Indian Daily News*, following his already severe sentence, unless such a step is needful as a matter of form to comply with the requirements of the law. We learn from another Calcutta paper that a petition is about to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that the sentence of dismissal, passed by Mr. Marsden on Mr. Master Pilot Simons, may be commuted into a somewhat more reasonable punishment. The petitioners are satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and consider the pilot to blame for the loss of the steamer, but at the same time think that a punishment might have been awarded which would meet the case without taking from Mr. Simons his only chance of improving himself as a pilot, and at the same time enable him to earn a pittance for the support of his wife and children.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 19th October 1876, that in Madras rain is reported from Malabar and Tanjore, a shower in Kistna and a little rain in Madura: except in Malabar prospects are worse than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain during the week, and the condition of the crops is critical; distress is being already felt. In Bombay reports are good from Sind and Guzerat; the only rainfall has been a few showers in Dharwar and Belgaum; there is no improvement in prospects in the Deccan or the Southern Mahratta Country, and in Khandesh and Nassick the crops are also in a bad condition; distress is general in the Deccan and some other districts. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen with good effect at Sambalpur, Nagpore, Seoni, Saugor and Wardha: elsewhere it is in some places required for the rice, but prospects are generally fair. In Berar the crops are in good condition, but rain is required for the *rabi* sowings; grain is being exported to the Deccan districts of Bombay. In Central India rain has fallen only at Sutna; prospects are good. Falls are reported from several parts of the Northern States of Rajpootana and prospects are favourable. In Bengal there has been general and in many places abundant rain: the promise of the winter rice crop is excellent. Good rain has fallen in Assam, and reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces there have been showers in all districts except Jhansi, and hail in some: prospects are good. In Oudh good rain has fallen and the crops promise well. In the Punjab there has been a general moderate rainfall, and prospects are favourable. Reports from Burma are good.

We take the following from a Calcutta paper:—"Her Majesty's ship Tenedos is homeward bound after four years in the Pacific station. On July 20 she was making for the Gulf of Penas, when a gale sprung up, which made Cape Tresmontes on lee-shore. Towards night it moderated, and Captain Pollard, before turning in for the night, ordered fires to proceed under topsail. She went spinning on at nine knots an hour, the shore being supposed to be thirty miles distant. About two in the morning Lieutenant Graham, officer of the watch, roused the captain, saying he felt uneasy, and asking if the course should be changed or steam got up. Captain Pollard, however, ordered to keep on the same course until four o'clock. Soon afterwards land was sighted close under the lee bow. The help was instantly ported, and the ship was answering excellently when the lookout man shouted—'Breakers on starboard bow.' Lieutenant Graham rushed forward, and through the intense darkness saw a gigantic rock right ahead about 500 yards away. It was instantly seen that she could not clear it by passing towards the open sea, and whether there was any channel between the rock and the mainland could not be even guessed. To venture this was the only chance, however, and Graham, without one moment for reflection, had to act. He shouted, 'Helm hard starboard! square yards! clear lower deck! call the captain!' Every order was obeyed with lightning alacrity, and there ensued a few moments of intense excitement and suspense. On rushed the Tenedos apparently to certain destruction. Less than a minute after she swept through a narrow channel, almost grazing the huge rock on one side, and within a hundred yards of the mainland on the other. As ten score men rushed up from below, and saw how narrowly they had escaped destruction, even hardy sailors burst into tears, and Lieutenant Graham was overwhelmed with thanks and congratulations. [One wonders what would have been the result had some timid Bengalee been in command.]"

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter declining an invitation to attend a meeting upon the Turkish atrocities held at Blaydon-on-Tyne on 30th Sept., says:—"I cannot say that I think that the necessity for pressure on the Government has yet passed by. As far as we can judge from three successive utterances some degree of progress has been made in impressing upon them the strong desire of the nation, but the promise of effectual guarantees against the return of the Bulgarian outrages must, when proceeding from them, be held ambiguous until we know they are to be guarantees wholly or substantially independent of the mere will of the Ottoman Government either to execute or revoke." In replying to a letter from the Marylebone Liberal Registration Association, thanking him for the steps he had taken in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities, Mr. Gladstone says:—"The great subject of the condition of Eastern Europe continues, I fear, to require close attention; and whatever else the numerous speeches of members of the Government may or may not have done, they have tended to raise rather important questions as to the nature of the policy they have been pursuing, and in connection with the statements or admissions they have made as to the actual wishes of the nation." In answer to an address presented to him by a deputation at Dunse on Monday, Mr. Gladstone said he had not the slightest wish to interfere or embarrass the action of those intrusted with the conduct of public affairs. At the same time, it was apparent that we had arrived at a grave juncture, when it was necessary that the national mind should be expressed and respected on the great question at present stirring the hearts of the people over the whole country. The deep and popular feelings awakened in this matter was not, he thought the result of the words of any one individual, but it had sprung up in the minds of men owing to remarkable circumstances. It was pointed in a definite direction, and it was a public duty to see that this was rightly directed and carried into effect.

THE INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON RAIN FALL AND THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

At the present moment when scarcity prevails, and famine threatens, public attention may profitably be drawn to the influence forests have on the rainfall of large districts and on the fertility of the soil. This subject has been treated very fully by European Governments but not so fully by the Government of India as it deserves. A correspondent writing from Poona has kindly sent us a pamphlet on the subject and has also added some remarks of his own which we subjoin:—

The tree covered portion of this collectorate has practically demarked its rainfall. East of Loni (a village nine miles east of Poona) there has scarcely been any rain whatsoever, while most of the crops west of and near Poona are in fair condition. Thousands of sheep and cattle are daily coming from the Seroor and Indapoor talookas—almost entirely denuded of trees—to the western talookas and the ghauts where remains of forests still exist. With the destruction of the forests upon the hills and mountains stretching eastward streams—the feeders of and the second system of rivers—have dried up, the climate has become dry, natural leaf manure is entirely wanting, wells and tanks have silted up; the soil is washed off the steep slopes of hills and mountains and the natural subsoil irrigation is entirely destroyed. They now dig wells in vain in the eastern talookas. The water by the law of gravitation has sunk, and trees are alone the means of bringing again by the law of capillary attraction water near enough to the surface to be absorbed by the small roots of grain crops. The present seems a good time to endeavour to enlist the sympathies of all in any method which might increase the productive powers of the soil in the tree denuded districts and portions of districts now suffering from a grievous famine. "Brown" on the denudation of hills and mountains is a good work to read and there are hundreds of others. The Forest Commissioners of France, addressing the Chamber of Peers in 1827, thus expressed themselves:—"The denudation of the hills and mountains excites everywhere universal complaints. Their sterility by the washing away of the vegetable earth which was retained by the trees, the diminution of springs, the augmentation of surface water, the formation of torrents which overwhelm properties situate below these elevated places" (Surat last year.) "These are the consequences of the wood cuttings made there and it will be against these denudations that the administration will arm itself with severity." Though Government have a Forest Department, fearfully undermanned, still there is no forest act and therefore no real conservation is possible. Things are yearly getting worse and worse. Springs are drying up all over the Deccan and the atmosphere getting less moist. This is proved by the *babool tree* now working its way westward. It is now occasionally to be found within five miles of the western ghauts. Hills and mountains forest-clad are elevated natural water reservoirs, yet there is no real attempt made to retain hills and mountains especially for forest. Rain-falls in this tropical country but for one brief season during the year, and hill and mountain forests *can store that rain* and give off in the cold months dew for the benefit of cultivation and streams during the hot months to feed lakes and rivers and leaves for natural manure.

THE SAILORS' HOME AND EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following resolution of Government on the above subject was issued yesterday:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1876.

Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Sailors' Home, dated 21st June 1876, forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution, No. 1624, dated 23rd May last, a case (with accompaniments) submitted for the opinion of counsel on behalf of that body, together with the opinion of counsel thereon.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 935, dated 22nd September 1876, forwarding, as called for a copy of the following opinion, No. 48, dated the 21st idem, of the Honourable the Acting Advocate General on the above:—

The leading facts are that the late Gaekwar gave a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to be expended in building a Sailors' Home in Bombay, that that sum was received in cash or its equivalent by the Bombay Government, and that the Bombay Government, upon a site selected, approved, and given by itself for the purpose; and according to the plans of and under the superintendence of its own engineers, erected a building for a Sailors' Home at a cost of 3½ lacs of rupees and upwards, and applied the Rs. 2,00,000 so given by the late Gaekwar towards defraying the cost of he building By arrangement, however, Government was to be recompensed out of the excess of expenditure over the two lacs out of the proceeds of sale of the old Sailors' Home.

Upon this state of facts I think it must be considered that the payment by the Gaekwar to, and the receipt by Government of, the Rs. 2,00,000 constituted a complete and a valid trust for a charitable purpose, (namely) the erection of a Sailors' Home, and that Government by its acceptance of that amount and its conduct in the matter would be held to have accepted the position of trustees, and as such to have taken upon itself the administration of the trust.

Had the Gaekwar's two lacs plus the proceeds of the old Sailors' Home only been expended upon the building, and the building been erected by Government under precisely similar circumstances, it appears to me that the conclusion that Government had accepted the office of trustee of the funds and had taken upon itself the execution of the trust, and could not divert the building to purposes other than a Sailors' Home, would have been irresistible. Then comes the question whether the fact of Government having expended a considerable sum of its own upon the building changes the position of Government from that of a trustee into that of a voluntary donor? If the latter, it might be urged that whatever might have been the intention with which the building was erected, yet, as the gift had not been accepted by the proper property, Government like any private donor is entitled to take back the incomplete gift. I think Government does not occupy the position of a voluntary donor.

I think no Court would hold that a trustee by laying out money of his own upon the property of his *cestuis que* trust could change the nature or character of that property, and that in the present case, taking into consideration the promises of Government itself to contribute, the Court would, in my opinion, treat that excess of expenditure as a completed gift by Government for the purposes of the trust.

I am, for the above reasons, of opinion that Government are trustees for the public of the New Sailors' Home, and are not entitled to use it as a hospital, and I think that the consent of the Gaekwar does not authorize such user.

I think such trusts are enforceable, if not by suit, at all events upon a petition of rights.

Resolution.—The present position of the question regarding the European General Hospital requires, in the opinion of Government, that the subject should be carefully reviewed from the commencement.

2. In 1861 the former hospital in Hornby Row was sold for Rs. 3,10,000, and the patients were removed to the building, which has since then been used as a hospital, and on which up to the present time Rs. 1,39,000 have been expended.

3. In 1863 a plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 3,86,605, were submitted to Government, but were not approved, as they did not offer sufficient accommodation.

4. In the same year competition designs were invited, several were received, and of them one designed by a London architect was accepted, and a detailed estimate for carrying it out called for.

5. A site was in the meantime selected, and shortly afterwards the work was commenced After about half a lac of rupees had been expended on the foundation, further progress was in 1864 put a stop to under orders from the Government of India, who desired that the design should be carefully reviewed, so as to bring the principles on which the hospital was to be constructed into accordance with those adopted by the highest authorities on such matters.

6. A Committee composed of Inspector General Stovell, Colonel DeLisle, R. E., and Deputy Inspector General Leith, M. D., was appointed to advise Government as to the preparation of such a design as was required by the Government of India, and their report, which was received in 1865, was forwarded to that authority, and at the same time permission was asked to proceed with the work in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

7. Permission was withheld by the Government of India, who called for further information on certain portions of the report.

8. This information, together with an outline plan of the modifications required by the Government of India, was forwarded to that authority early in 1866, and permission was again asked for to call for tenders for the construction of the work.

9. This was refused, and the matter was again referred to the Committee, in order that a fresh design embodying all the views of the Government of India should be prepared. At the same time, *i.e.*, July 1866, that authority was informed that such an arrangement as they desired would probably cost 30 lacs of rupees, and an assurance was asked that they would on receipt of plans and an estimate of that amount recommend the same to the Secretary of State. The Government of India declined to give such assurance, and expressed a confident opinion that such a building as they desired would cost much less than 30 lacs.

10. In 1867 the Committee sent in their plans and an approximate estimate of their cost, amounting to 25 lacs, which were submitted to the Government of India, who approved of them and directed the preparation of a detailed plan and estimate.

11. The duty of preparing these was entrusted to Captain Wilkins, R.E., who was, however, shortly after ordered on field service to Abyssinia, and owing to this circumstance and to the pressure on the Government caused by that war the matter was held in abeyance.

12. In January 1870 designs on a more moderate scale and at a reduced expenditure were prepared and submitted with an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,13,719, but as at that time the difficulty of obtaining funds had greatly increased, the project was returned for the purpose of being reconsidered and resubmitted on a more economical scale. This was done, and a design estimated to cost Rs. 11,89,409 was prepared.

13. There was, however, great difficulty in providing such a large sum, and an endeavour was made to reduce it, but without avail, as a second estimate of the same plans increased the amount slightly to Rs. 11,94,093, which was sanctioned in September 1873, with the proviso that its commencement must depend on the ability of Government to provide the funds.

14. From the above it will be seen that Government, so long as it had the means, used every endeavour to provide a building in lieu of that which had been disposed of, that they had actually commenced a hospital which would have fairly answered its purpose, that they were stopped in their endeavours by higher authority, on the ground that the building they proposed to erect was not as spacious as it ought to be, and that, when they had finally obtained designs in accordance with the directions of the Government of India, the amount required was more than that authority was prepared to sanction.

15. In the meantime further advances to the "Bombay Land Sales Fund" were withheld, and the means at the disposal of the Bombay Government became greatly restricted; and when, at last, the Government had obtained, after much protracted discussion and numerous revisions of design, all causing great labour and delay, a project which, though very costly, was not open to any serious objection, they found themselves without the means of carrying it out.

16. It is now necessary to refer to the question of site. The grant of any further portion of the Esplanade for building purposes having for military and defensive purposes been negatived by several successive Governments under instructions from higher authority, when the last mentioned plan in 1873 came before the Council, it was considered that the only site available for a hospital was that known as the Cooperage, and in the Government Resolution approving of the plan and estimate, this site was sanctioned for the purpose.

17. Before enquiries could be made as to whether funds for its commencement could be found during the coming cold season, remonstrances were received from the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and generally from the public as to the appropriation of the Cooperage site for such a purpose. Government, after weighing the objections directed the Municipal Commissioner in conjunction with some other officers to select a site on which the hospital might be built, but no site at once available could be recommended.

18. It is necessary to notice here that when in September 1873 Government sanctioned the plan and estimate, it had under the rules full power to sanction any work from Provincial Revenues; but shortly after the Secretary of State ordered all works costing more than 10 lacs of rupees to be submitted for his sanction through the Government of India. The European General Hospital plans and estimate, therefore, on a site being found, must be submitted for the approval of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

19. Before, however, any definite steps as to a site could be taken, the question of the erection of the G. I. P. Railway terminus at Boree Bunder became pressing, and as this would necessitate the removal of the patients from the present building used as a hospital, Government proposed that the building called the "Officers' Quarters" in Fort George, and which had been hitherto used partly as the residence of the junior Medical Officer in charge of the European General Hospital, partly as a residence for the convalescent patients, and also as a contagious ward, should be adapted as well as it could be for a temporary hospital.

20 Plans and estimates were prepared for the necessary modifications, and were submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner who made suggestions for further alterations, and the work would have been carried out at once, had not a misapprehension arisen that it was intended by Government for a permanent hospital, and this led to further delay, objections being raised to the building, which, however just, viewing it as a permanent hospital, were not of force when considered in relation to its temporary use. Government, who had never intended it for anything but a temporary purpose, then appointed a Committee of Surgeon General Thom, Deputy Surgeon General Johnstone, Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine, Sanitary Commissioner, and Surgeon-Major Joynt, in charge, European General Hospital, to select temporary quarters from among the various buildings owned by Government, and the recommendation received was to utilize the New Sailors' Home for the purpose.

21. This building had just been built at the joint cost of His late Highness Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda and Government, and this Government having received the consent of that of Baroda, determined to make it over for the purpose of a temporary hospital, and called for estimates for the necessary temporary additions and alterations which the Medical and Sanitary Departments might consider necessary.

22. While these were being prepared, the Committee of the Sailors' Home took objection to the building being used as proposed, and Government having taken the opinion of their law officers, consider that, as the Advocate General, acting in his capacity of guardian of charitable trusts, might at any time be moved to step in and bring the question of the transfer of the building for the purpose required before the courts of law, it is necessary to forego the arrangement.

23. Government have, therefore, now to decide what temporary arrangements should be made for the patients of the European General Hospital, whose longer residence in the present buildings is impracticable, and it appears that there is no option but to alter the buildings known as the Officers Quarters in Fort George for the purpose. Major Merewether prepared plans, which were signed by the Medical officers, and have since been submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Lumsdaine, who made certain suggestions which should be attended to. Mr. Hewlett, the present Sanitary Commissioner, should also place himself in communication with Major Merewether, and afford him any further advice which may be necessary, it being borne in mind that all the alterations and additions necessary will be calculated to last for five years, within which time it may be hoped that the funds which have been so long withheld may be provided. The plans and estimates, with the above modifications, are sanctioned, and the work should be carried out as speedily as possible.

24. His Excellency the Governor in Council will, however, not stop at providing the necessary temporary accomodation for the patients, but will further proceed to consider the steps necessary for a new hospital. And this first necessitates the selection of a site. Regarding this there is a consensus of opinions both medical and sanitary that the best spot for such a building—in fact the only one—is in that portion of Fort George to the north still standing and including the ravelin and outwork which now adjoins the road from Boree Bunder Station to the Frere Road. This site, when levelled, is recommended as being for locality and all other requirements the best which can be chosen.

25. But this spot has been left as it is and not levelled with the remainder of the fortifications, under orders from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, it having been selected as a spot on which a portion of the defensive works for the city and harbour was to be constructed. Circumstances have, however, led to some change in the plans of defence, and it appears probable that, on a further reference to the Secretary of State, he may be pleased to withdraw the objections to the use of it for purposes other than defence, and application should be made accordingly after communication with the Military Department.

26. In the mean time a plan and estimate for the cost of levelling this site should be prepared in anticipation of the orders from Home, and plans and estimates should also be prepared for a new hospital to be placed on the site so levelled. With regard to this latter, it should be borne in mind that an ornamental building such as that prepared for a prominent position and sanctioned in 1873, will not be required on such a site, and that comfort and convenience are of more importance than architectural appearance. The officer to whom will be committed the preparation of the plans should place himself in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Deparment (or an officer appointed by him for the purpose), and learn from these officers what is actually needed before commencing the plans which should, before being submitted to Government for sanction, be finally approved and signed by the above Medical and Sanitary officers.

27. It will be seen from the above that some delay must necessarily occur before the work can be commenced, but His Excellency in Council trusts that, if the funds are given, it may be completed within five years, during which he feels satisfied that the patients will find in the temporary hospital, above sanctioned, quarters far more comfortable and convenient not only than those at present occupied, but than those existed in the original hospital pulled down in 1861; and that the delay which has occurred, although much to be regretted, will in the end result in Bombay having a European General Hospital constructed on the latest and most approved plans, a comfort to the sick received into its walls, and a credit to the City of Bombay.

28. Orders regarding the New Sailors' Home will be separately issued.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

A REMONSTRANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Mr. Editor,—At this height, as you may imagine, I do not hear much news; but yesterday an old crow, who sometimes visits me, came and sat on my short hand, and told me that some one had been abusing me in the columns of the *Times of India*. "Jim Crow," says I, "are you croaking or goaking?" "Not a bit of it Guv'ner," says he, "I seed it myself when I was walking alongside of the printer's devil, amazed to see him as black as I be, and a wondering what sort of a 'devil' he could be." "Why," when I heard this, my short hand shook that tremulous that Jim Crow turned about and wheeled about and jumped off with such a jerk as nearly to *knock me out of time*, leaving me to calm my agitated works as best I could. Well, to be sure! Mr. Editor, here's a pretty time of day, for any one to go and abuse me behind my back in that nasty printing shop in Church Gate Street! I've known you this good many years, and, if you're the respectable man you think yourself, you ought to take it up. I can pretty well guess who it is that's done it, and if I was what I once was, he should have a *striking* time of it. I'd give him one, two, and three for his nob, in a brace of seconds; but my hands are grown old, and find it enough to keep the beggarly pence out of my "point a tale." And I can pretty well guess why he's done it too, leastwise if so be it is the same little gent as I suspect, as gets his living on a moribund bank made up of bad deeds that don't represent much land, for I've seen him compare my face with the face of an old silver warming pan which he carries in his fob, a very disreputable looking turnip, Mr. Editor, which he calls a watch, and which he gazes on in affectionate remembrance of an elderly spinster to whom he once gave his affections and when he "looked upon this picture and upon that." I have noticed that his face became rubicund like his hair, and he stamped his foot in vexation, and shook his fist in my face. I found out afterwards that the disreputable old time-piece he carries was always deceiving him; now too fast to go in a mail phaeton—now too slow to follow a funeral, a sort of time-piece which needed a saving faith, for it was utterly void of good works, and could not be trusted for a minute. Well, when my gentleman left his office to go to his meals, which I hear he takes at the house of a decent widow lady, and found himself late, he got angry for he loves to "get his meals reg'lar," and do eat so terrible steady and pertenscious like as to leave the good lady very little profit on his board. But Heighty! Tyety! Mr. Editor, why should he get angry with me? I'm right. It's his ticker that's wrong. I wish I knew his name. I'd write to him straight, though I suspect he's one of those fellows whose motto is "Win, Tye, or Wrangle," with whom I had better have nothing to do; but there's wheels within wheels (as I know well, for I can feel 'em in my inside) and I daresay you can get some lawyer chap to take up my case for me. You may be sure I shall come into Court with clean hands; and, if you would mention it on the sly to the Bishop, I daresay my face might be made to look as fresh as paint. By the bye, if you do put my grievances before the lawyers, I hope you will consult that lot as live in the big hotel, as Jim Crow, who has just come to perch a bit, tells me they are pretty quick with their mawleys and can strike as well as I can and that one, at least, among them is able to show a pair of hands in his face like your obedient servant,

THE CATHEDRAL CLOCK.

Cathedral Tower, Bombay 25th Oct.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPOORA, 25TH OCT.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C. S., Collector of Nassick, passed through this station *en route* to Nassick, where he will take charge of his office from Mr. Gilbert W. Elliot, C. S., acting Collector. I hear Mr. Erskine intends going into the famine-stricken talukas this week. Mr. L. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, was with Mr. Erskine.

BOMBAY.

A Prayer Meeting.—A Missionary Prayer Meeting will be held at the house of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Girgaum, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Dr. Macdonald, of the Medical Mission, will preside.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 21st October, was 57 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet.

Service of Song.—A second service of song will be held this evening at the Dockyard Road Hall, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. To prevent overcrowding, 400 free tickets have been issued; consequently no one will be admitted without a ticket.

Cruelty to Animals.—Yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Pataloo Sookaram, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly beating a bullock with a double-twisted half-inch English rope while dragging a cart loaded with grain and was fined Rs. 2.

Evading the Liquor License.—Bomanjee Jamsetjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 60 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, this being the third time that the prisoner had been convicted of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeny.

The Case of Cheating and Criminal Misappropriation of Property.—In the case of Pallonjee Rustomjee Doomasia *versus* Wagbjee Mooljee and Dhurrumsey Bhugwan, the circumstances of which appeared in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and renewed the application for bail for the prisoner Dhurrumsey Bhugwan on his furnishing substantial security, which the Magistrate still declined to accept until the search warrants were executed and the result known.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character, named Purshotum Moorar, and a blacksmith, named Purshotum Narayen were committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, prisoner No. 1 being charged with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 634, the property of Shrawun Dewcurn, and prisoner No. 2 with receiving a portion of the aforesaid stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

Gamblers.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mahomed Baba and eight other Mahomedans were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a common gaming house situated in second Don Tar Street. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Two of the prisoners, were fined Rs. 50 each, two others were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each. Rs. 39 in silver change and copper money, which was found on the ground where the gaming was going on and secured by the Police when the arrest was made, were ordered to be confiscated and the gaming instruments to be destroyed.

Death from Snake-Bite.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Govind Sachar. Deceased was a boy about 9 years of age, the son of a dhoby in the employ of a Mr. Patterson residing at Malabar Hill. The deceased with his father resided in one of the out-houses adjoining Mr. Patterson's bungalow. It appears the deceased about 6 o'clock yesterday morning went towards the wall of the stables when he was suddenly bitten by a snake on the left leg, after which the snake immediately crept into a hole in the wall and could not be found. The deceased died whilst being conveyed in a buggy to the J. J. Hospital an hour or an hour-and-a-half after the occurrence. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been bitten by a snake."

Sale of Landed Property in Elphinstone Circle.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction the four-storied house, situated in Elphinstone Circle, known as the property of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, containing by admeasurement about 630 square yards of ground. The present monthly rental of the premises is estimated at about Rs. 70?; and yet so depressed is the value of landed property in Bombay that the highest bid was below the expectation of the vendors. A number of Hindoos and Marwarees were present among the bidders. The bidding commenced with Rs. 50,000 and progressed by bids of Rs. 1,000 each up to Rs. 71,000. Bids of Rs. 500 each were then accepted, and after some time the sum of Rs. 73,000 was reached. The auctioneer then announced that Rs. 75,000 was the price reserved by the vendors, the liquidators of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, and that the property would be sold for even a rupee over the reserved price. There was, however, no bid beyond Rs. 73,000, and the property was therefore bought in.

A Case of Alimony.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee, named Ardaseerjee Burjorjee, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to show cause for refusing to support Jerbai, woman, who is his lawful wife. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Ardaseer B. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, for the defence. At the opening of the case M

moreover, permanently demark the forest limits. Where grass grows to a great height there two hedges will be required, say about thirty feet apart. The intermediate space must be thickly grown with scrub, carvee, bamboos, &c., to keep down, as far as possible, the growth of grass. Very extensive tracts of denuded hill and mountain land throughout the Presidency are now being made over to this Department for sowing and general conservation, prickly-pear might with advantage be used to effect plant and tree reproduction upon some of these hills. There cannot be a doubt that to obtain favourable results upon these denuded hill-tracts, we must chiefly rely upon natural reproduction, and with such large areas confine our operations to a thorough broad casting with large quantities of good, healthy seed year after year, and preventing trespass and grazing. But while the more valuable of these mountains (and many of them from a financial point of view are very valuable, as they yield a very large revenue from grass) may with advantage be treated in this manner; those that scarcely yield any grass at all with their reproductive powers at the very lowest ebb must, I submit, have different treatment. In commencing the work of sowing such denuded hills and mountains, the first consideration is, I think, to endeavour to make the hill land generate other produce than indifferent grass. Having done this and provided shelter for plants, I submit that the growth of trees suited to the climate and soil is but a work of time. I therefore would propose to fence with living hedges of prickly-pear such reserved lands throughout, not only the boundaries of the reserve, but also in lateral lines contouring the hill, say at intervals of one hundred feet; these lateral hedges will bind the soil and prevent it from scouring down the sloping hill-side, and will also afford the much required shelter and moisture for young plants. It will be necessary to set in addition to lateral lines of hedges, also hedges from the base of the hill running upwards to protect the plants from strong winds on each side light, thus giving the hill-tract the appearance of being fenced into small fields of one or two acres in extent. I think that with the assistance of prickly-pear, with its wonderful and abundant organs of absorption, any denuded hill or mountain, no matter what its state may be, can be made to grow plants and trees of one kind or other. Now, if prickly-pear is a valuable field manure, and I submit that it is, we shall, in using it as I suggest, not only obtain the result sought, namely, the growth of plants and trees on denuded hills, but also be supplying for general use a powerful and cheap vegetable manure. There are three ways which have occurred to me in which prickly-pear can be used as a manure: Firstly, burning it upon the soil for the production of humic acid; secondly, mashing it—thus releasing all its abundant juices—and mixing it with earth in the proportion of one of prickly-pear to six of earth. This plan is suitable for planting roadside trees and blank places in plantations; and lastly by threshing it into ponds or tanks of water, intended for irrigation, to decompose. This plan is the best. In planting out blank places in plantations this year prickly-pear has been thus used with fair success by the District Forest Establishment. I have this year personally used mashed prickly-pear as manure for plants and young trees in my garden where the soil is very poor. I find that mangoe plants with this manure remain free from the attacks of insects and vermin. On the 20th June last I set six rose trees—transplants—three with this manure, and three without it; the former three, on the 10th August were covered with leaves, buds, and a few roses and were, and still are, entirely free from the attacks of insects. Two of the latter were entirely leafless, and the third was weak and upon one side leafless. The six rose trees were planted in line about three feet apart. It was curious to note that the unmanured tree, nearest the three manured trees, threw out leaves upon the side nearest to the manured trees. There can be no doubt that the minute rootlets were attracted to, and the spongiets readily sucked in the gases generated by the prickly-pear in a state of decomposition. The Superintendent of the Government Botanical Garden at Ganesh Khind, near Poona, wrote to me a short time ago concerning prickly-pear as follows:—"Since you drew my attention to prickly-pear as a manure, I have used several hundred cart-loads of it. I put it into a tank through which water for irrigation passes, of course it decomposes rapidly, and the water carries away a large portion of the gases that are generated, together with small pieces of half decomposed vegetable tissue. What *could* be better plant-food on a soil from which the vegetable matter has been collected and burned by so many generations? Thank you much for the ides."

In conclusion, and with reference to the medicinal uses of prickly-pear, I can find only two or three curative properties that it is said in this country to possess, namely, for bronchitis, especially in children, for whom, for this complaint, I understand, it is a specific. The fruits, deprived of their thorns, are placed in the fire for a few moments, are then squeezed, and the juice, mixed with a little sugar-candy, is drunk. The other disease it sometimes cures is guinea-worm. A leaf is deprived of its thorns and burnt in the fire, the outer covering is then removed, and the inner portion applied as a poultice. Though highly useful in certain cases of this complaint, it is far from being a specific for it. The fruit is both diaphoretic and diuretic, and has the property of staining red the urine of those who eat it. The fruit of the prickly-pear has long been known to be useful in inflammation of the bronchial tubes and in inflammation of the lining membrane of the throat and nose. After a considerable number of experiments I succeeded in mixing, in the form of a jujube, the fruit of the prickly-pear and sugar, and have, with satisfaction to myself and others, tested its remedial power in cases of cold, catarrh, sore throat. The receipt for making the jujubes is as follows:—

1. Clarify one pound of best sugar.
2. Peel the thin skin off one pound of ripe prickly-pears; about 16 or 18 go to a pound.
3. Mash the fruit in a separate bowl.
4. Pour the clarified sugar upon the fruit.
5. Boil over a slow charcoal-fire for about six minutes and strain; then,
6. Boil to the fourth degree or crackling sugar height—in other words, boil till on dipping a stick into the liquid, and then plunging it immediately into cold water, the liquid mass will instantly become pretty hard.
7. Pour off into a slightly buttered dish and stand it to cool. It can then be cut into strips. A bottle containing the fruit, in the form of jujubes, was forwarded, and Government, in their Resolution No. 1948 of 1876, dated March 27th, sent the same to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for opinion and report.

THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE distress in the Madras Presidency is apparently about as great as in this Presidency, but the people in the south have the prospects of the N. E. Monsoon before them, and its arrival has been looked forward to with great interest; but disappointment has been the only reward of anxiety so far, for no rain has yet fallen and the usual time of its appearance between the 10th and 20th October has passed. We take from the *Madras Mail* the following information relating to the undermentioned districts:—

BELLARY.

21st October.—The Bellary district has from time immemorial been subject to famine. The earliest mentioned in the District Manual is that of 1751. In 1792 rice sold for 2 seers per rupee, and cholam (the staple food of the agricultural classes) for 6 seers. Since the beginning of the present century, no ryot has reached manhood without having practically learnt what is meant by severe scarcity. There was one long gap of thirty years, from 1803 to 1833, without actual famine, but in 1823 both monsoons failed, and there was great distress. In 1854, and again in 1866, the scarcity was so great, that large sums had to be expended on relief works, and after an interval of ten years, the unwelcome visitant has returned. Distress has been felt for months past in the western and south-eastern talukas, and it has now spread over the whole district. With the exception of Vizagapatam, Bellary is the largest district in the Presidency, as large as North and South Arcot together. It contains a little more than a million and a half inhabitants. The population of the town of Bellary is about 51,000, about a quarter of whom are Musselmans. The district is for the most part a sheet of black cotton soil, sloping gently into several towards the south-east. The cotton plains are almost entirely bare of trees, and depend altogether upon rain for moisture. There are, however, a few large tanks, and about 20,000 wells; but the total irrigated area is scarcely a twentieth of that under dry cultivation. The chief dry crops are cholam, raggi, korra, and cotton. Cholam is the staple food of the people. It is sown at the beginning of the S. W. monsoon, and harvested just after the N. E. monsoon has ended, in November. This year the early rains were so scanty, that only a very limited area was sown. The crop grew to a height of about 3 feet, withered, and died. By far the greater number of fields were left untouched. The cotton crop should have been sown in August or September. It requires very little rain. But there was no rain at all, and scarcely a seed has yet been put into the ground. Such a state of affairs has, of course, sent up the prices of grain at a rapid rate. In July last, cholam was selling at 21 seers per rupee, in August 18 seers, in September 14 seers and a rupee will now buy only 8 seers. The average income of a ryot in the Ceded Districts is roughly about Rs. 6 or 7 a month, during an average season, but in a time of scarcity, like the present, it stops altogether. Such a ryot is invariably in the hands of the village sowcar, who takes the whole crop as soon as it is cut, and will not advance any more money unless he sees fair prospect of another crop. The ryots are thus perfectly helpless. If Government, or some charitable person does not feed them, they must starve.

CUDDAPAH SUB-DIVISION.

21st October.—The last week has passed without any rain. A N. E. squall passed over the country on Wednesday, and a smart shower fell in a few places, but it only lasted some minutes, and immediately afterwards a south wind set in, which has been blowing ever since, and the sky is now clear without any sign of rain. It is quite possible that the cyclone at Chicacole and Vizagapatam has unsettled the weather, and delayed the coming of the monsoon, which generally breaks here between the 10th and the 20th October. If the rain should come, there is still plenty of time to sow cholam and cotton in the rich black soil of the main-division—the larger half of the district. Cotton and cholam are generally sown together in the same field after the first burst of the monsoon, and may be sown at any time before the end of November. The rich black soil retains moisture for a long time, and the cholam crop is generally ready for cutting in February; and the cotton is picked in the succeeding months of March and April. As far as the main-division, and a large portion of the districts of Kurnool and Bellary are concerned, there is still ample time for a good dry crop—if we have rain. Everything depends upon this. But as far as this sub-division is concerned, it may be said to be now almost past hope of raising a dry crop at all. The soil is light or stony, and with the exception of gram, oil seed, and some pulses, the dry crop which consists principally of Sojja (*Holcus spicatus*) and ragy (*eyncsurus coracanus*) should have been sown a month ago. With the exception of the raggy crops under wells, which are now being cut, and which have given a fair yield, these crops have entirely withered, and are for the greater part worthless even for straw, or fodder. It is too late now to plant these grains again, so that another dry grain crop cannot be expected until the middle of next year. Rain, if it falls, will be of use for a rice crop and for sugar-cane, neither of which have as yet been planted, as every tank is empty. It will also be of use in providing labour, and will have the effect of bringing down the price of rice, of which there is still a considerable quantity in stock, which is being hoarded up for fear that the monsoon will fail. Raggy and Sojja, however, form the staple food of the people, and any rain which may now fall is not likely to increase the supply of these grains or to affect their prices. If the monsoon sets in and a portion of the people find employment in the planting of sugar-cane and paddy, they will, as soon as this temporary employment is over, have to revert to the relief works which are now started in all directions. Altogether, even if we have a good monsoon, (of which there is not yet a sign,) the prospects of this part of the country are by no means promising. The total area is 3,574 square miles with a population of more than a half-a-million. Up to the present time no extreme cases of distress have been heard of.

NORTH ARCOT.

22nd October.—During the week ending yesterday, the rainfall throughout the district has been very slight and partial. Clouds gather every evening, but clear away early in the night, and there is heavy due—the mornings being bright and clear. The tanks throughout the northern part of the district are dry, but in the southern taluks, where the rain fall has been more abundant, there is a small supply. There is a large exportation of grain going on to other districts. The local markets generally are tolerably supplied. Prices everywhere are high with an upward tendency. Except under wells, the standing crops are in a very critical state, and in many places withering from want of water. The out-turn of crops reaped is scanty, averaging from 25 to 50 per cent. The health of the people generally is good. During the recent great feast on the Tripetty Hill, a vast concourse of pilgrims assembled, and although every step to ensure their health was taken, cholera broke out amongst them As might be expected, the pilgrims, departing to their houses, spread the disease along the roads they travel; and in Chenraghery, Lower Tripetty, and other places, there has been a very sharp outbreak, attended with many fatalities. Hospital Assistants with ample supplies of medicines are busy at work in the affected places; cholera sheds have been erected outside every village where the sick are treated; and the disease is gradually disappearing. In other respects, there is an unusual absence of sickness. The condition of cattle in the district is improving, as there is now more pasturage for them. The general state of the district is not very bad. Everything depends on the N. E. monsoon.

MYSORE.

22nd October.—It is much feared that the whole province of Mysore will soon be famine-stricken. Great distress prevails in the districts of Kolar and Chitaldroog, which adjoin the Madras Collectorates of Cuddapah and Bellary. No rain has fallen in or around Bangalore, and it is much feared that the whole of the dry crops will be lost. In many places the cattle are being driven into the fields, as there is no chance of the raggi coming to a head; when the head has appeared, no grain is found to have formed. The taluks of Pavi, Maddagiri and Honvalli, of the Tumkur District, are in a most distressed condition, and relief works have been opened as also in some talooks of the Kolar and Chiteldroog Districts. It has been found necessary to prevent the survey operations being carried on in the Doddu Ballapore taluk of the Bangalore District, owing to the extreme distress prevailing there. Bad accounts have also been received of the state of affairs in the Anekal taluk, which adjoins Ossoor, where a whole family is said to have attempted suicide by hanging themselves to the beams of their house, from dread of the starvation staring them in the face. Immense quantities of grain, much of it sea-damaged rice, have been imported by rail, but the prices have risen to famine rates. The price of ragi has risen from Rs. 15 the bandy load to Rs. 65. A loot has been dreaded in the bazaars of Bangalore, and the grain merchants closed their shops last Thursday evening. The weather is bright and clear without the slightest sign of the appearance of the much longed for N. E. monsoon. Relief kitchens have been opened by the leading native members of the community in the native town and cantonment of Bangalore, at which large numbers of the poor are daily fed.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 6.)

THE Porte has rejected the proposals of England and the other Great Powers for peace and the reform of the European provinces of Turkey. Affairs in the East are very threatening, and it seems almost impossible that war should be averted.

Russia is said to have proposed to Austria a joint occupation of the Balkan provinces, also the despatch of the fleets of the two Empires to the Bosphorus. This Austria has refused and England has declined to sanction.

There are rumours of a European conference, to be held not in Constantinople but in some neutral city.

There has been active fighting again between the Servo-Russian army and the Turks: the latter have been victorious at every important point.

According to the latest intelligence, the positions occupied by the two rival armies in the Morava Valley are so strong that no ther dare attack the other.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, denies the accounts which have been brought back by Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl, of impalement and other tortures inflicted by the Turks.

Mr. W. E. Forster, who has just returned from the East, made an important speech at Bradford yesterday, in which he gave some practical advice as to the distribution of the relief fund.

Mr. Bright spoke on Monday at Manchester on the foreign and domestic policy of the Liberals and Conservatives during the last thirty years, and especially since the Crimean war.

Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Cross have also spoken in the course of the week at Derby and Glasgow respectively, but they scarcely touched the war in the East.

The first Cabinet Council since the commencement of the Long Vacation was held in Dowing-street on Wednesday, Oct. 4, when all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

It is not thought likely that we shall have an autumn Session, in advocacy of which Mr. Lowe has written two strong letters to the *Standard* and *Daily News*.

The Duke of Argyll has printed his speech on the Bulgarian atrocities in the shape of a pamphlet entitled "What the Turks Are."

A meeting of the Egyptian Bondholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, Oct. 3, to hear a statement from Mr. Goschen, who is about to proceed to Egypt to represent the bondholders "with full authority to act for them in such arrangements as he may think fit to make with the Viceroy and the Egyptian Government with respect to the payment of the Egytian debt."

This is the month of congresses. The Church Congress is sitting at Plymouth, a Public Health Congress at Brussels, a Political Economy Congress at Bremen, and shortly a Law Congress at Paris.

A monument in honour of M. Van de Weyer was unveiled on Sunday, Oct. 1, at Brussels amid great rejoicings. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Madame Van de Weyer and her daughters being present.

Out of six elections which were held in France on Sunday, Oct. 1, the Republicans gained four, the other two falling to the Bonapartists.

The Bishop of Gap, Monsignour Guilbert, has written a pastoral letter, in which he asserts that the dogmas and teachings of the Church are entirely independent of forms of Government, and can be accommodated to a Monarchy or Republic.

The Queen will leave Balmoral next month.

The Prince of Wales, who has been staying at Dunrobin, the castle of the Duke of Sutherland, where he has had excellent shooting and fishing, and where he paid a visit to Sir T. Sinclair at Thurso, goes on Monday, October 9, to Lord Londesborough's for covert shooting.

It is said that the Rev. F. R. Johnson, Archdeacon of Chester, has accepted the Bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Johnson is not quite fifty, a strong High-Churchman, not a very extreme Ritualist, esteemed a good preacher, and an able administrator.

The experiments with the 81-ton gun, including the firing of shells, which exploded and caused a rain of bullets upon the sea, the discharge of shells with the Pettman fuze, and the discharge of several rounds of case shot, ended Wednesday, Oct. 4.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. W. M. Story, Ben, Inf.; Col. A. D. McDougall, Mad. Ret.; G. Giberne, late Fo. C.S.; H. N. Atkinson, Com. R.N.; Capt. F. O. Fuller, 101st Reg.; G. Norton, late Advocate-General, Madras; J. J. Richardson, J. P. for Lurgan; the Hon. Mrs. W. Rous; Capt. H. S. Stewart, late 11th Reg.; Lieut-Col. R. Vandeleur; Lady Alice Langworthy; Capt. J. J. Kane.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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THE WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 6.)

A TELEGRAM from Reguss of yesterday's date says that the rear-guard of the Turkish detachments, under Mukhtar Pasha, was attacked by a body of insurgents and Montenegrins on Wednesday while on its return march to Herzegovina. The Turks are said to have been defeated and to have fallen back to Gorice.

The *Times* correspondent adds the following remarks:—

The news that the Porte has rejected the conditions has not caused the smallest excitement among the Belgrade population. For them it does not at all alter the situation. In this instance to hesitate was to be lost. Had Turkey at once accepted the conditions, those who are anxious for the continuance of the war would have been placed in a difficulty, though I am not prepared to say they would not have surmounted it. But she delays, as is her habit, and at the time she did give her decision it made very little difference, so far as concerns the mere question of peace or war, what that decision was. Had she agreed to the conditions, obstacles were ready prepared to prevent them from leading to any satisfactory result. It had been determined that the war commenced by Servia should be carried on by Russia, and the war party here did not trouble their heads with the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the conditions Of course, their acceptance would have made matters less smooth for Russia, as she had been a party to them, though even that obstacle had been provided against by the enlarged reading which she had given of the autonomy scheme after its outline had been sent to Constantinople. This answered the double purpose of frightening the Porte against conceding even what was asked, and, at the same time, of supporting the idea that if that were granted, it would of itself be deemed sufficient. But as it is, things have turned out splendidly for Russia. She has to give no explanations at all. If she declares against Turkey, she will only in the most disinterested manner possible be carrying out the policy of Mr Gladstone and the English nation. This latter allegation is not mine; I am only recording it as that of the Servian war party. They are always talking of the sentiment of the English people as gathered, according to them, from the meetings held all over England, and from Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and speech at Greenwich. They say that the present Government must either adopt his policy or at once make room for a Ministry with Mr. Gladstone as its chief. Parliament is to be convoked immediately, and the moment it assembles it is to make Lord Derby revoke his policy on the Eastern Question, or turn him and his colleagues out of office. England will not fight; Russia will do that and drive the Turks out of Europe. Russia will declare war, *selon les regles*—whether within the next fortnight or in the more convenient fighting season of spring is a point on which those authorities are not quite agreed. But that she will declare it, and with the approval of England, is decided with unanimity.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs:—"It is announced that the Treaty Powers are unanimous in regarding the reply of the Porte as too unsatisfactory to be accepted as final. The Powers now insist upon the acceptance of the English proposals and the concession of an armistice. Should the Porte persist in its refusal a joint naval demonstration is pronounced probable, and it is even affirmed that the Powers are now resolved to compel the acceptance of their terms by force. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, a Conference of the Powers is likely to be held, and if so it will probably meet at Brussels."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is understood that the Austrian Court and Government have taken a resolution which, however serious in itself, is sufficiently intelligible in the circumstances. Austria will accept the Russian proposal of joint military occupation only in the event of its approval by the other Powers, a contingency which is rendered exceedingly improbable by England's confidential utterances upon the subject. Should Russia, notwithstanding, persist in her present independent course and occupy Bulgaria, the Austrian troops will occupy not only Bosnia and Herzegovina, as proposed by Russia but operate against the Servians too."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Information has reached Government circles at Constantinople to the effect that Panslavist emissaries are abroad in Bulgaria and Roumelia, inciting the Musulmans to fresh deeds of bloodshed and violence against the Christians by means of bribes and other indirect means, with a view to bring about a new series of atrocities, with their consequences in Europe of public horror and political action."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that, although the contents of the Czar's letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph are to all official appearance kept a close secret, the communicativeness of the Russian Embassy has permitted both the length and the substance of the letter to become known. The letter is by no means a short one, for it covers three octavo sheets. The Czar is reported to dwell with considerable force and at some length upon the absolute necessity of obtaining not only promises but substantial guarantees from the Porte, and he submits that the collective and vigorous pressure of the united Powers may be indispensable to force upon the Porte the acceptance of the peace proposals approved by the Powers. The Czar is furthermore affirmed to suggest as a means of such pressure a collective demonstration of force, either military, by the occupation of Bulgaria by the Russians and Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrians, or else naval by an assemblage of several ironclad squadrons of divers flags outside the Bosphorus. The Emperor of Austria is reported to have laid stress in his reply to the Czar's letter upon the necessity of continuing as hitherto the joint action of all the Powers, and of making the acceptance of the Czar's proposals and any decision upon the point of military occupation wholly dependent upon the consensus of all the Powers. Count Andrassy is affirmed to take a hopeful view of the situation and to consider the present prospect by no means more gloomy or justifying more apprehension than a short while ago.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—I hope you will not object to give a place in *The Times* to the memorandum enclosed herewith. It contains in a very explicit form the terms I conceive most likely to hasten the conclusion of peace in Turkey, and its permanent continuance. Justice and reality, with shades of expediency, are my aims. Of numerous difficulties I have tried to choose the least.

When the suspension of hostilities and the concerted action of the six powers became known, I kept my suggestions in reserve. I send them to you now on learning the renewal of war, and consequently the probable interruption of those negotiations which lately promised so well.

Military events and unscrupulous sympathies may, of course, affect them to the very core.

Believe me your constant and faithful reader,

Frant, Sept. 30. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The mediation has to deal with two principal objects—the pacification of the insurgent Provinces and the realization of Turkish reforms. The items in each of these divisions are numerous, yet by no means more than the necessities of the case require.

Beginning with the provinces, let me premise that if it were agreed, and the Porte consented, to link Bulgaria with a chain of tributary offshoots from Turkey, extending from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, such an arrangement with suitable guards would, perhaps, be feasible.

At all events, to Bulgaria is due a full indemnity for the unwarrantable outrages inflicted upon its Christain inhabitants by the Ottoman soldiers, with some abatement in favour of any Turkish villages wantonly destroyed by the Bulgarians. Justice also demands the punishment of those who authorized or executed without authority the worst atrocities. To the Bulgarian non-Musselmans the privilege of administering their own affairs should be secured at once. Let no irregular troops be admitted into the Province, and also let the number of regulars, exclusive of existing garrisons, be limited.

Let Servia enjoy the same state as before the war, with some reasonable concessions on account of its unwarranted invasion of Turkey—such, for instance, as a moderate addition of tribute, or the occupation by Turkish troops of some one Servian fortress, not Belgrade, for a short term of years, say five or six, and a visit of Prince Milan, or a distinguished deputation, to Constantinople as an acknowledgment of the Sultan's *suzeraineté*.

Montenegro, while retaining its state of independence, might for the same reason be called upon to pay a war indemnity, proportioned to its feeble means.

It would be wise as well as generous to allow the Montenegrins some moderate portion of land in the adjacent plain, together with access to the sea.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina much good would result from separating the Musulmans and Christians locally, as well as for purposes of justice and administration, the latter being essential.

Let their full share in the general reforms be secured at once by a special provision.

A proposition to carry arms by any but the Port's regular troops should be enforced.

In Horzegovina, any wanton injury done to the churches or houses of the Christains, though insurgents, should be repaired by an adequate indemnity tempered, nevertheless, by what is due to any Musulmans wantonly outraged by their religious adversaries.

We come now to the chapter of general reforms. Those which may be classed as new are soon named:—

1. The political equality of all classes.
2. The equal repartition of taxes, those of a local nature to be rated and levied by the several communities.
3. The gradual abolition of slavery.
4. Reform of the financial system.
5. The ruinous practice of farming the revenue to cease.
6. A mixed police to be substituted for the present system.

The following items are more or less adopted already, though not, it is feared, effectively:—

1. A general Council of State and Provincial Councils composed in part of non-Musselman members appointed by their several communities.
2. A general liability to serve in the Army, with liberty of exemption to individuals on finding a substitute or paying a pecuniary fine.
3. Separate courts of justice for the several classes when the parties are exclusively of them; when mixed, a Musselman Judge with assessors from the class or classes to which the non-Musselmans parties belong.
4. No infliction of punishment, except by sentence of law, with total abolition of torture.
5. A stringent law to punish corruption on legal proof of guilt.
6. Evidence of witnesses to be taken on oath irrespectively of creeds.
7. Perfect freedom of conscience as to religious profession and worship.

Experience unfortunately proves that for the effective and lasting execution of reform, securities, not wholly dependent on the Porte, must be provided.

What must be their foundation-stone is clear enough—namely, a definite agreement among the Mediating Powers.

The next step ought surely to be a formal Convention between those Powers and the Porte. Such an Instrument might be made to settle the necessary reforms in principle, or even more explicitly, as might be found convenient.

It would remain for the Porte to appoint a Commission having a Musulman for its president, and composed of Turks, non-Musulman, Turkish subjects, and foreigners in certain proportions, the last being named respectively by the Mediating Powers, and responsible to them.

The business of the Commission would be to put the reform measures into practical shape, to superintend their application, and to report respectively to the several authorities.

On the termination of its labours reliance might be placed, as usual, on the Ambassadors and Consuls, duly instructed in pursuance of the Porte's agreements with the Powers.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF INDIA AND THE TURKISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "Spectator."

SIR,—Any information which throws light on the feelings of our Mahomedan subjects in India in regard to Eastern affairs may at this moment be of use to you, and this is my apology for the following lines:—

At the beginning of this year, a Shia Mahomedan, holding a high position under Government in Upper India, and a man of mark both with his coreligionists and with us, came to call upon me. Using no finesse, he began at once by asking me to tell him what I could of the then position of affairs in Turkey. When I had satisfied him, I asked him what the feeling with regard to the Sultan's position was amongst Mahomedans in Upper India, so far as he could tell me. He replied, very pointedly, and at once in "great distress" (*bara runj*); the word *runj* meaning either "distress" simply, or, as used in this context, "irritation." The fact that this man was a leading Shia (the Soonee alone being vulgarly supposed to interest themselves in the Sultan), and the anxiety which led a man in his position openly and eagerly to ask for the best information I could give him, breaking through the reserve the Mussulman usually observes on political subjects, are points which give weight to my friend's reply.

From talk with this gentleman, and with the one or the other of my Mahomedan friends who will use freedom with an official, I should gather that the Mahomedan argument in regard to our Eastern policy generally is this:—"You—the English—have tried for the last forty years to keep the Russians out of Central Asia. They are there. You tried in 1854 by arms to support the Sultan against Russia. Again Russia is pressing the Sultan, and this time, though you still profess yourselves his ally, we hear but little of your support. When we are told, then, that Russia is advancing towards India, if we may read the future in the past and the present, your efforts to oppose her will in course of time fail. With whom, then, is it our interest to be well,—with the coming or the parting guest? Our best course probably is to keep up appearances with you, but to look to Russia as the master of the position, and her coming as a question of time." That, I should say, is the present attitude of the moderate men of the leading Mussulmans in Upper India. I offer no opinion here as to the soundness of their moderation, or the wisdom of their forecast, but I think that, as a fact, they are profoundly distressed at the present state of Turkish dilemma; and arguing from our professions and from past experiences, can account for our inaction in the face of Russian activity only by assuming our impotence. In estimating the bearing of Mahomedan opinion in India upon the present position, I should suppose that so far as our action is inaction, their conviction of our weakness will be strengthened; while any regard they may have (it is but little, at the best) for our rule will be vitally weakened when they are convinced that we have no longer the will, only because we have no longer the power, to support the Mahomedan in Europe.

Now follow out this line of argument, and what does it point to? Sooner or later, we are all agreed, the Turkish Empire in Europe must collapse. If it fall in spite of us, the collapse argues not only its weakness, but our own. In the eyes of our Upper Indian Mahomedans, it will drag us in its fall. In binding ourselves to a cause that we know must sooner or later fail, we are deliberately identifying ourselves, in the eyes of our Eastern subjects, with failure. Failure, in their opinion, as against Russia, has now for nearly half a century marked our policy in Asia. Is this crowning catastrophe to find us on the losing or the winning side? Through the dust and the crash of that ruin, is Russia only to loom large in the eyes of our Asiatic subjects as the motive-power? Or while there is yet time (if there is yet time), is it not, in our own interests, wiser and more politic to seem, at least, to be on the stronger side? If there were hope or prospect of pulling the Turk through, well and good. But we all agree that there is none. He neither deserves nor can reward support. Why not, then, admit, with such safeguards as we will, but still admit, that we have no longer the will to assist him, leaving the question of power unsolved? We shall lose what trifle we have of the good-will of our Mahomedans, but we shall not incur, what is more important, their contempt. If the Turk is to fall in spite of us, the next sick-room will be on the Hooghly. It is true that Mahomedans deem Russia to be the enemy of Islam, but they will bow before her none the less for that. Mahomedans are Asiatics, and as Asiatics are, above all, strong upon the stronger side.—I am, Sir, &c., A NORTH-WEST CIVILIAN.

THE ARCTIC CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

THE past summer is remarkable in the annals of polar exploration, in so far that it is the first for many years past in which this country has had an Arctic expedition afloat, and the first in which we have enjoyed a monopoly of the exploration of the polar seas. Sweden, America, and Germany, have, for the time being, paused in their long and meritorious explorations within the Aretic circle, and England has resumed the work which for twenty years she had laid aside. The Germans are awaiting the results of the expedition of the Alert and Discovery, and meantime they are devoting themselves to an expedition under Dr. Finsch for the exploration of the natural history riches of a portion of Siberia. This scheme was organized by the Polar Society in Bremen, and though the reports hitherto published by the unwearied exertions of Dr. Lindeman contain little of popular interest, they promise, when completed, to be of no small importance to science. Turning to the frozen regions north of Baffin's Bay, we have two expeditions at present afloat, though, indeed, both are so intimately connected with each other that they may be called one. These are the expedition under Capt. Nares, in the Alert and Discovery, and that in the Pandora, Capt. Allen Young's private yacht, which has been despatched, under the command of that gentleman, this summer, to deposit letters and parcels for Capt. Nares at one of his depots near the mouth of Smith's Sound, and to bring home any documents which Capt. Nares may have left there. If Capt. Young has had ordinary success, he must by this time have accomplished his object, as the "ground" he has sailed over was, of course, very familiar, and be now on his way back again. If he has resolved, as was at one time his intention to renew his attempt to make a westward voyage to King William's Land (and beyond), in which he failed last year, then it is more than possible that he will winter. In this case, he will no doubt put his parcels on board of one of the whalers, which in August are usually in the vicinity of Pond's Bay (Eclipse Sound), or directly in the route of a vessel on its way to King William's Land. Unless the whaler leaves immediately after receiving Capt. Young's parcel—which is not likely—we cannot expect to hear much before the end of October, as the whalers do not ordinarily bear up for home before the first of that month. However, in all probability, if Capt. Young succeeds in finding the letters, which it was Capt. Nares's intention to send down to the mouth of Smith's Sound, if possible, by a boat or sledge, early in this spring or summer, on the chance of a vessel being sent out for them, he will immediately return home, and may be expected any day. Of Capt. Nares's doings, it is impossible to say much. We can only guess as to where and how he and his companions passed the winter, and what exploration they may have accomplished during the past spring and summer. As the season of 1876 was an exceedingly favorable one, there can be but little doubt that he reached a tolerably northern latitude, possibly as high as Hall did, viz., a little over 82°. The ice in the Arctic regions is, however, most capricious. He may have been stopped far to the south of that point, and, in spite of every exertion, been compelled to winter in the lower reaches of the great gulf which, for convenience sake, is called Smith's Sound, though in reality that is only the gateway to a wide expanse of sea. If he found this sea but a *cul de sac*, then his northern progress would be stopped, and he would have to depend on his sledge and foot parties for his advance to the northward. He may have reached the North Pole, though to accomplish this—in itself a rather puerile object of ambition—was not the sole end of his expedition; and, whether or not, he cannot have failed to have explored much of the region around the northern end of Greenland, and to have added to our knowledge of the scientific history of these little known or entirely unknown tracts.

Since we are only guessing at what it is impossible to know for certain, we may hazard the conjecture that he may have even doubled the northern end of Greenland, skirted the archipelago of islands, which some physical geographers believe it to terminate in, and, to the wonder of all ages, may break through the barrier of ice which the current carry from Spitzbergen along the eastern shores of the "Land of Desolation," and return without passing through Davis Strait or Baffin's Bay. On the other hand, like many equally enthusiastic and more experienced mariners, he may utterly fail in realizing his sanguine expectations, and may see that he has done enough, and return home, or essay another winter, and renew his attempt next summer. In the worst, such precautions have been taken, and so thoroughly found are his vessels, that any disaster to the expedition is the most distant of all possible contingencies. Whenever he does come home,—and it is within the possibilities that it may be this autumn,—he will most probably bring the tidings of his honourable success, or equally honourable failure, himself. He is far beyond the reach of the whalers. They can bring no tidings of him. The Danish settlements are to the south of him. From these remote outposts of civilization the only intelligence comes by means of slow sailing vessels during the summer months. Accordingly, after the news of the expedition reaches Upernivik or Disco, Capt. the Nares will reach Europe long before the vessels of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade can bring it. Capt. Nares has, so far as we can judge in England, been singularly fortunate in his weather. The summer of 1875 was one of the most open on record. The winter of 1875-76, so far as any intelligence has yet reached us from any portion of the Arctic regions, has been one of the mildest of which there is any tradition. We are, therefore, justified in thinking that the upper reaches of Smith's Sound will have shared in the mild temperature of the more southern polar regions. From records received in Copenhagen by Dr. Rink, the President of the Royal Board of Trade of Greenland, it appears that, during the early part of 1875, the weather was changeable, with strong winds. In October and November there were short periods of calms. No real cold occurred before the last half of December, when the thermometer at Upernivik, in lat. 72° 45', sank to—15°·25 Fah., and at Fasuissok, the most northern outpost beyond Upernivik, to—24°·25 Fah. Ice fit for sledging upon did not form at Upernivik until the end of December. It then remained pretty firm until it was broken up by southern and south-eastern gales, with mild weather from the 19th to the 30th of March. The summer of 1876, from the partial reports yet received, is believed to have been proportionately mild. On the whole, therefore, all the chances are in favour of Capt. Nares having passed a pleasant winter—as winters go within the Arctic circle—and having had a successful summer's work.—*Athenæum.*

BANKS.

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